

Arthur Miall  
18 Bouverie St. E.  
THE  
**Nonconformist.**

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 1055.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24, 1866.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 6d.  
{ STAMPED..... 6d.

**CLAYLANDS CHAPEL, CLAPHAM-ROAD.**

The Rev. BALDWIN BROWN proposes to deliver a COURSE of FIVE LECTURES on "The Influence of the Sainly Life on Medieval Society," as developed in the following characteristic men:—St. Bernard, the Monk; St. Thomas à Becket, the statesman of the Church; St. Francis of Assisi, the founder of a religious order; St. Louis, the King.

The Introductory Lecture will be delivered on TUESDAY evening, January 30th. The rest on Tuesday, February 20th, March 13th, April 3rd, April 24, at Half-past Seven o'clock.

Tickets, 3s. 6d. each, may be had of the Chapel-keeper, and of Mr. Pigott, bookseller, Kennington Park-road. The proceeds will, as usual, be devoted by the lecturer to benevolent objects connected with the work of the congregation.

**OPENING of the SOUTHWARK MISSION HALL (Late Surrey Tabernacle), BOROUGH-ROAD.**

SUNDAY, January 23, 1866.

Morning Service at Half-past Eleven. Meeting for Prayer and Praise. Afternoon at Three. The Rev. NEWMAN HALL, LL.B., will preach the Opening Sermon. In the Evening, at Half-past Six, Mr. G. M. MURPHY will commence his stated labours by delivering an Initiatory Address. Collections will be made. Contributions toward the necessary expenses will be thankfully received by Mr. W. Webb, 23, Upper Thames-street, or Mr. G. M. Murphy, Finchley-road, 8.

**SHREWSBURY CHURCH-RATE CASE.**

**ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.**

	£	s.	d.
E. Smith, Esq., Fir Vale, Sheffield	25	0	0
J. Kay, Esq., Burnley	5	0	0
Charles E. Darby, Esq., Brymbo	5	0	0
J. Smedley, Esq., Lea Mills, Derby	5	0	0
J. R. Hill, Esq., Worcester	5	0	0
William Green, Esq., London	2	2	0
Travers Buxton, Esq., do.	2	0	0
Stamps, E.C., London	1	0	0
Small sums	6	11	6

Further help will be thankfully received by Mr. J. W. Woodall, Shrewsbury, or J. C. Williams, Esq., 2, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street, London.

**ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, MAITLAND PARK, HAVERSTOCK-HILL, N.W.**

Office: 56, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

The 108th ANNUAL GENERAL COURT of GOVERNORS will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, E.C., To-morrow, January 25th, 1866, to receive the Annual Report from the Board of the General Committee and the Auditors' Report, and to appoint the several Officers for the year ensuing.

The Chair will be taken by the President, JOHN REMINGTON MILLS, ESQ., M.P., At Eleven o'clock precisely.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

January 24th, 1866.

The next Election will take place in July, when Forty Children will be admitted.

**HOSPITAL for SICK CHILDREN, 49, GREAT ORMOND-STREET, QUEEN-SQUARE.**

Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.

The Committee have much pleasure in announcing that A. J. B. BERESFORD HOPE, Esq., M.P., has consented to preside at the FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of this Charity, on the 12th of February, at WILLIS'S ROOMS.

**FIRST LIST OF STEWARDS.**

The Most Noble the Marquis of Abercorn.	Sir R. N. O. Hamilton, Bart.
The Right Honourable the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G.	Vice-Admiral Sir Augustus Clifford, Bart.
The Right Honourable Earl Amherst.	The Reverend Sir C. Macgregor, Bart.
The Right Honourable Viscount Gort.	Sir Archibald Alison, Bart.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Chichester.	Admiral Sir William Bowles.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of St. David's.	Col. Beauchamp Walker, C.B.
The Right Honourable Lord Leigh.	Col. Home Purves, C.B.
Right Honourable Viscount Milton, M.P.	Col. F. R. Waldo Sibthorp.
Colonel the Honourable Percy E. Herbert, M.P.	Lieut.-Col. F. C. Keppel.
The Honourable and Reverend Charles James Willoughby.	Lieut.-Col. Playfair.
The Honourable Arthur Kinaird, M.P.	Michael T. Bass, Esq., M.P.
	Allen A. Bathurst, Esq., M.P.
	Stephen Cave, Esq., M.P.
	W. W. Fitzwilliam Dick, Esq.
	M.P.
	Albert Grant, Esq., M.P.
	K. D. Hodgson, Esq., M.P.
	J. Dyce Nicol, Esq., M.P.
	Arthur J. Otway, Esq., M.P.
	Charles Waring, Esq., M.P.

The complete List of Stewards will shortly be published. Additional names will be thankfully received. The expense to each steward is limited to one guinea.

Subscriptions in aid of the funds are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Henry Sykes Thornton, Esq., or by any of the Stewards.

SAMUEL WHITFORD, Secretary.

Jan. 23, 1866.

**CIVIL SERVICE of INDIA. OPEN COMPETITION of 1866.**

The Examination will commence on MARCH 19th. Applications from Candidates, who must be natural born subjects of her Majesty, and between the ages of 17 and 21, will be received until FEBRUARY 1st.

A copy of the regulations may be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Dean's-yard, London, S.W.

**CLIFTON HOUSE, LAWRIE-PARK-ROAD, NORWOOD.**

Mrs. HERBERT SKEATS (daughter of Mr. Edward Miall), being about to Establish MORNING CLASSES for YOUNG LADIES at her own residence, avails herself of the opportunity to inform her friends that she will receive TWO or THREE BOARDERS into her Family, where they will enjoy all the comfort and watchful oversight given to her own Children, and may either take Lessons at home under the best Masters, or, if preferred, may attend the Classes at the Crystal Palace. Clifton House is situated in a highly salubrious neighbourhood, is easily accessible by rail from all parts of London, and overlooks the Gardens of the Crystal Palace; and Mrs. S. has no hesitation in assuring her Friends that the Young Ladies entrusted to her care will realise all the comforts of home life with the discipline and advantages of School.

The Next Term will COMMENCE on January 30th.

Prospectuses on application.

**MISS GRIFFITHS' ESTABLISHMENT, TAUNTON.**—The Pupils are expected to RE-ASSEMBLE on FRIDAY, January 26th.

For Prospectus, address, Wilton Lodge, Taunton.

**HURST COURT, ORE, HASTINGS.**

The Pupils both of the Senior and Preparatory Classes will RE-ASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, the 30th inst.

MARTIN REED, LL.D.

**PRIORY HOUSE, BARNSBURY-STREET, ISLINGTON.**

Mrs. and Miss COOPER expect their PUPILS to RE-ASSEMBLE on THURSDAY, January 24.

Prospectuses and References on application.

**THEOBALDS, CHESHUNT, N.**—The Rev. OSWALD JACKSON begs to announce that his Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, the 30th inst.

**PALMER HOUSE, HOLLOWAY, LONDON.**

Principals—Rev. A. STEWART and SON.

Our aim is to supply a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education by a careful culture of the Intellectual Faculties, accompanied by a studious discipline of the Moral Feelings, and a strict regard to Religious Principles.

The healthiness of the locality has been proved by a residence of eighteen years.

Every effort is made to secure the domestic comfort and happiness of the Pupils.

Reference to Ministers of various denominations throughout the Kingdom, to former Pupils, and to Parents of those now in the School.

Pupils received from seven years of age and upwards.

Inclusive Terms, from Thirty to Forty Guineas.

The School will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 15th of January.

**TUDOR HALL LADIES' COLLEGE, FOREST HILL, SYDENHAM.**

Is confidently commended to the notice of Parents in quest of a Comfortable Home, with an accomplished Education for their daughters. Careful Religious Training is combined with the highest Mental Culture.

**PROFESSORS.**

English Literature	Mrs. C. L. BALFOUR.
Art	DR. C. H. DRESSER.
Globes and Natural Science	R. QUINCE, Esq.
Music—Theory, &c.	JOHN BLOCKLEY, Esq.
Do. Piano, &c.	HERR LOUIS DICHL.
Singing	G. W. MARTIN, Esq.
Drawing and Painting	R. W. BOSS, Esq.
Geology and Biblical Studies	Rev. J. W. TODD.
French Language	DR. MANDROW.
German Language	DR. SCHIZEL.

References—Parents of Pupils and Clergymen.

For particulars address the Principal, Mrs. TODD.

**COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, CRANFORD HALL, near HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX.**

PRINCIPAL:—MR. VERNEY.

This school is adapted to the requirements of the Sons of Respectable Tradesmen and others. The Premises are First-class, spacious, elevated, and healthy; the rooms are numerous and lofty; there is an excellent well-ventilated school-room and class-rooms; a large playground, lawn, and gardens; with every other convenience.

The education is sound, practical, and commercial; with or without French, Piano, Surveying, &c.

Mr. VERNEY has for upwards of Twenty Years been actively engaged in the pleasing and responsible work of training the young, and is favoured with numerous references.

**TERMS PER QUARTER:**

For Pupils over Twelve years of age, Seven Guineas.

For Pupils under Twelve years of age, Six Guineas.

(Terms made inclusive, when preferred.)

Cranford Hall School is on the Bath-road, twelve miles from Hyde-park Corner, and near the Hounslow, Feltham, Southall, and West Drayton Stations, at either of which Mr. Verney's conveyance meets Parents and Pupils.

**THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.**

Principal, Mr. M. JACKSON.

In this Establishment, which has recently been much enlarged, an EDUCATION of the first order is given in English, Latin, Greek, French, German, and Mathematics. Twenty-two of the Pupils have now passed the Oxford Local Examinations, three of whom in first, and nine in second-class honours.

The Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, January 30.

**WHITTINGTON HOUSE, FOREST-HILL, SYDENHAM.**—The Rev. H. J. CHANCELLOR

receives young gentlemen to board and educate. The course of instruction includes the subjects required for the Oxford Local Examinations. Masters in Music, Drawing, and Modern Languages. References—Sir F. G. Moon, Bart., R. Hamilton, Esq., M.P., Professor Fawcett, Esq., M.P., Rev. S. Martin, J. Spence, D.D., Newman Hall, LL.B., W. J. Unwin, LL.D., R. D. Wilson, W. J. Todd, &c. &c. Other references, with terms, sent on application.

**VICTORIA VILLA, FINCHLEY, N.**

Mrs. WASHINGTON WILKS will RE-OPEN her SCHOOL on February 1st, when she will be prepared to receive a limited number of YOUNG LADIES as Boarders.

Detailed Prospectuses sent on application.

Terms, from Forty to Fifty Guineas per annum.

**MILL-HILL SCHOOL, HENDON, MIDDLESEX, N.W.**

This School will be RE-OPENED on WEDNESDAY, 31st January, 1866.

Application for Prospectuses and Admission to be made to the Rev. G. D. Bartlet, M.A., Head Master, at the school; or to the Rev. G. Smith, D.D., Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, London.

**EDUCATION.—SOUTH-COAST.—ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, HEATHFIELD HOUSE, PARKSTONE, between POOLE and BOURNE-MOUTH.**

This Establishment, conducted by Rev. WALTER GILL, aided by Competent Masters, will reopen (p.v.) on THURSDAY, January 25.

Terms moderate. Reference to parents of pupils. Prospectus on application.

**EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE, REDLANDS, BRISTOL.**—YOUTHS are here carefully PREPARED for ANY COURSE in future life.

Principal, SAMUEL GRIFFITH.

TUTOR WANTED.

**COLLEGE HOUSE SCHOOL, QUEEN'S-SQUARE, BLACKPOOL.**

Principal, Mr. JAMES CROMPTON, assisted by efficient Masters.

In addition to careful religious and moral training, this Establishment offers at moderate terms, a thorough English and commercial education, along with the classics, modern languages, &c. The pupils enjoy the advantages of sea air and bathing, and the comforts of home.

References: Rev. James Spence, D.D., London; Rev. Alex. Raleigh, D.D., London; Rev. Andrew Reed, B.A., St. Leonard's, Sussex.

Prospectuses on application.

**EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES, LANSDOWNE HOUSE, LONDON-ROAD, LEICESTER.**

(Situation high and healthy, at the outskirts of the town.)

Conducted by the Misses MIALL, assisted by Professors, and French and English Resident Governesses.—A thoroughly solid English education, under the immediate superintendence of the Principals; with all the necessary accomplishments—French, German, Latin, Music, Singing, Drawing, &c. Occasional Scientific Lectures from Professors. Special attention given to moral and religious training; and the comforts and advantages of a refined home provided.

References to the parents of the pupils.

School will RE-OPEN on the 31st JANUARY.

**PREPARATORY SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, ST. LEONARD'S-ON-SEA.**

Mrs. DUFF (wife of the Rev. Charles Duff, late of Stebbing, Essex), receives a limited number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN to Board and Educate.

Terms, Thirty Guineas per Annum. Prospectuses forwarded on application.

References kindly permitted to many Ministers and Gentlemen in different parts of the country.

School Duties will be resumed (p.v.) on the 23rd inst.

**FIELD-LANE RAGGED-SCHOOLS and REFUGES.**

President—The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G.

WINTER APPEAL.—The above refuges, one for males and one for females and servants, are open during the whole year. All sober applicants are admitted till the beds are full. The inmates are never left to themselves. All enjoy the peace and quiet of a well-regulated home. Everything is done to elevate and restore them to their former position by their own industry. 111,882 boys, men, women, and girls have been sheltered since they opened, 10,747 of whom have been provided with situations or work. These refuges are fully appreciated by, and have proved a priceless blessing to, the poor.

Contributions in aid of their support will be gratefully received by the Bankers, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Lombard-street; Messrs. Ransome and Co., 1, Pall Mall East; or by Mr. Samuel Tawell, Hon. Sec., 31, St. Paul's Church-yard.

**STATIONERY, PRINTING, ACCOUNT BOOKS, and every requisite for the Counting-house.**

Qualities and prices will compare advantageously with any house in the trade. The Forms and Account Books required under "THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862," kept in stock. Also Certificates Engraved and Printed. Official Seals Designed and Executed.—ASH and FLINT, 49, Fleet-street, City, and opposite the Railway Stations, London-bridge, &c.





**DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY-SCHOOL, TAUNTON.**

PRINCIPAL—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, M.A.  
The PUPILS will RE-ASSEMBLE on FRIDAY, January 26th.  
Prospectuses may be obtained by application to the Principal, or to the Secretary, Rev. J. S. Underwood.

**TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—**

WANTED, a respectable, well-conducted YOUTH, as an APPRENTICE to the WOOLLEN DRAPERY and GENERAL OUTFITTING BUSINESS. Also an IMPROVER.  
Apply to J. Hamlyn, 50 and 51, North-street, Taunton.

**TO CHEMISTS.—WANTED, a SITUATION as JUNIOR ASSISTANT, by a member of a Christian Church. No Sunday trading, Dispensing excepted.**

Address, O. E., Rev. D. D. Evans, Bridgnorth.

**ASSISTANT WANTED (A Young Man, Out-door), in a Stationer's Shop. He should be a good salesman, and must give satisfactory references.**

Apply by letter only (stating particulars and salary required), to A. M., 42, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, W.

**WANTED, A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN as GENERAL SERVANT in a House of Business (two in family). Must be a Good Plain Cook. No one need apply who cannot give references which will bear strict enquiry.**

Apply at 49, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, W.

**TO HOSIERS and OUTFITTERS, &c.—**

To be disposed of immediately, a CAPITAL BUSINESS in the above line in the West of England, doing a very successful trade at good profits. Satisfactory reasons will be given for disposal. Capital required, \$900; terms easy.  
Address, Outfitter, Nonconformist Office, 18, Bouverie-street, London, E.C.

**CROYDON (near West Croydon Station).—**

FAMILY COMFORTS and a FAMILY HOME suitable for a CITY GENTLEMAN requiring Partial Board and Lodging; or for a LADY requiring Entire Board and Lodging. The House is good and well furnished, with large Garden. Terms moderate. References given and required.  
Address, Z., "Nonconformist" Office, Bouverie-street, London, E.C.

**HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the SKIN, BLACKFRIARS.**

Out Patients are seen at the following days and hours:—  
Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, at Three o'clock;  
Tuesdays and Fridays at Two o'clock. New Patients must apply for Tickets at least an hour before the above times. Penny assistance is most urgently needed. Contributions of Old Rags for Bandages will be most thankfully received. Medicines may be procured any Morning before Ten o'clock.  
ALFRED S. RICHARDS, Secretary.

**THE ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY,**

Instituted in 1757,  
Provides for Poor Married Women in their Lying-in. Gratuitous Medical Aid and Medicines at their own Homes.

On an average 3,000 women are delivered every year, and chiefly by woman's ministrations.

The co-operation of Ladies in support of an Institution so peculiarly deserving of their patronage is earnestly solicited.

Number of women delivered last year:—			
January	316	July	221
February	190	August	256
March	325	September	225
April	328	October	236
May	381	November	234
June	271	December	327
Total, 3,023.			

Office of the Charity—No. 2, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

BANKERS: Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., Lombard-street.

JOHN SEABROOK, Secretary.

**NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,**

GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

Established December, 1835.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—SAMUEL HAYHURST LUCAS, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—ROBERT INGHAM, Esq., M.P.

John Bradbury, Esq.

Henry White Castle, Esq.

Thomas Chambers, Esq., M.P.

Joseph Fell Christy, Esq.

Henry Constable, Esq.

Charles Whitham, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Thomas Hodgkin, Esq., M.D., and John Gay, Esq., F.R.C.S.

SOLICITOR—Septimus Davidson, Esq.

CONSULTING ACTUARY—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

SECRETARY—George Morris, Esq.

Amount of Profit of the five years ending 20th November, 1865, was .. .. £531,965 3 4

Making the total Profit divided .. £1,227,268 5 8

INSTANCES OF REDUCTIONS IN PREMIUMS.

Date of Policy.	Age.	Sum Assured.	Original Premium.	Premium now Payable.	Reduction per Cent.
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October, 1836	49	1,000	43 11 8	0 7 10	99
March, 1840	48	200	8 10 4	1 19 4	77
January, 1839	36	1,000	29 10 0	10 12 8	64
December, 1850	58	2,000	126 0 0	64 6 8	49
January, 1853	35	500	14 11 8	9 2 8	37½
January, 1859	49	3,000	132 0 0	98 7 10	25½

The following are a few instances wherein the Premiums have become extinct, and Annuities for the next five years granted in addition:—

Date of Policy.	Age.	Sum Assured.	Original Premium now extinct.	Annuity Payable.
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April, 1836	54	1,000	52 0 0	8 3 8
August, 1836	56	500	29 3 4	9 1 3
August, 1837	60	2,000	135 3 4	75 6 8
March, 1842	61	500	82 19 2	1 17 4

Amount of Claims Paid .. .. 1,790,461 1 3

Gross Annual Income .. .. 396,075 4 4

Accumulated Fund .. .. 2,530,657 13 4

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st JANUARY are reminded that the same must be paid within thirty days from that date.

The prospectus and every information may be had on application.

Dec. 30, 1865. GEORGE MORRIS, Secretary.

Homoeopathic Practitioners, and the Medical Profession generally, recommend Cocoa as being the most healthful of all beverages. When the doctrine of homoeopathy was first introduced into this country, there were to be obtained no preparations of cocoa either attractive to the taste or acceptable to the stomach; the nut was either supplied in the crude state, or so unskillfully manufactured as to obtain little notice. J. Epps, of London, homoeopathic chemist, was induced in the year 1839 to turn his attention to this subject, and at length succeeded, with the assistance of elaborate machinery, in being the first to produce an article pure in its composition, and so refined by the perfect trituration it receives in the process it passes through, as to be most acceptable to the delicate stomach. As a

**BREAKFAST BEVERAGE**

for general use, Epps's Cocoa is distinguished as invigorating, with a grateful smoothness and delicious aroma. Dr. Hassall, in his work, "Food and its Adulterations," says, "Cocoa contains a great variety of important nutritive principles; every ingredient necessary to the growth and sustenance of the body." Again, "As a nutritive, cocoa stands very much higher than either coffee or tea." Directions:—Two teaspoonfuls of the powder in a breakfast cup, filled up with boiling water or milk. Secured in tin-lined ½lb., ¼lb., and 1lb. labelled packets, and sold at 1s. 6d. per lb. by grocers, confectioners, and chemists. Each packet is labelled, "J. Epps, Homoeopathic Chemist, 112, Great Russell-street; 170, Piccadilly; and 48, Threadneedle street. Manufactory, 398, Euston-road."

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.**

Every day, at Three and Eight o'clock, (except Friday Evening, when it will be given at quarter past Seven), the new Optical Lecture by Professor J. H. Pepper, entitled, "Half-hours with Sir David Brewster," in which will be introduced various wonderful Optical Illusions.—J. L. King, Esq., will tell the Charming Fairy Tale, "The Dragon and his Grandmother."—Diorama Entertainment of Robinson Crusoe and his Man Friday, with Musical Illustrations by Madame Wilder.—Fourth and Last distribution of thousands of Toys, &c., on the Grand Juvenile Day, Wednesday, Jan. 24th, 1866.—Admission to the whole, One Shilling.—Open from Twelve till Five, and Seven till Ten.

**CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**

18, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.

Established 1824.

President—The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY.

Chairman—Right Hon. JOHN ROBERT MOWBRAY, M.P.

Deputy Chairmen { WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., F.R.S.  
SIR CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., F.R.S.

Financial results of the Society's operations.

The Annual Income, steadily increasing, exceeds.... £207,000

The Assurance Fund, safely invested, is over..... £1,91,000

The New Policies in the last year were 498, assuring £337,973

The New Annual Premiums were ..... £11,826

The Bonus added to Policies at the last Division was £275,077

The Total Claims by death paid amount to ..... £2,086,149

The following are among the distinctive features of the Society:—

CREDIT SYSTEM.—On any Policy for the whole of Life, where the age does not exceed sixty, one-half of the Annual Premiums during the first five years may remain on credit, and may either continue as a debt on the policy, or be paid off at any time.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM FOR YOUNG LIVES, with early participation in Profits.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES may be effected, without Profit, by which the Sum Assured becomes payable on the attainment of a specified age, or at death, whichever event shall first happen.

INVALID LIVES may be assured at rates proportioned to the increased risk.

PROMPT SETTLEMENT of CLAIMS.—Claims paid thirty days after proof of death.

BONUS YEAR.—SPECIAL NOTICE.

All with Profit Policies in existence on June 30th, 1866, will participate in the Bonus to be declared in January, 1867, so that Persons who complete such assurances before June 30th, 1866, will share in that Division, although one Premium only will have been paid.

Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposal, and the Report just issued, can be obtained of any of the Society's Agents, or of

GEORGE OUTCLIFFE, Actuary and Secretary,

18, St. James's-square, London, S.W.

**SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

(Founded 1845, and empowered by special Act of Parliament.)

The following figures show an increase quite unprecedented in the history of the Company:—

The amount assured in 1862 was .. .. £151,065

Ditto .. .. 1863 .. .. 194,152

Ditto .. .. 1864 .. .. 266,450

Agents required in unrepresented places. Apply to the Branch Manager.

J. P. BOURNE, 9, Flora-place, Plymouth.

**PERPETUAL INVESTMENT and BUILDING SOCIETY,**

87, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

MONEY,

IN LARGE OR SMALL SUMS.

Ready to be ADVANCED upon the Security of Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Property, repayable either in one sum or by periodical instalments.

The amount advanced since May, 1851, exceeds

HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be had upon application, or will be sent by post.

JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.

**LOANS ON DEBENTURES.**

JOHN CROSSLEY and SONS, LIMITED,

HALIFAX.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .. .. £1,650,000

Do. PAID UP .. .. £1,092,892

Do. RESERVE FUND .. .. £11,284

The Directors of the above Company are prepared to RECEIVE LOANS on Debentures for periods of not less than one, or more than five years, to bear interest at five per cent. per annum. The interest on sums from £10 to £100 will be paid yearly, say on the 5th of July; the interest on sums exceeding £100 will be paid half-yearly, say on the 5th of January and on the 5th of July.

Loans for periods of longer or shorter dates than the above will be subject to special arrangement.

Apply, personally or by letter, to Mr. Benjamin Musgrave, Dean Clough Mills, Halifax.

**STOVES for Entrance-halls, Schoolrooms,**

Churches, &c. all made with fire-brick linings, and entirely free from the objections found to so many, which, from their liability to become overheated, are dangerous, and render the atmosphere offensive. These Stoves burn little fuel, may be had with or without open fire, and to burn throughout the cold season, if required, without going out. Illustrated prospectuses forwarded. FREDERICK EDWARDS and SON,

No. 49, Great Marlborough-street, Regent-street, W.

**CRAMER'S GUINEA MUSICAL**

SUBSCRIPTION entitles Subscribers to select and retain as their own property SHEET MUSIC published by CRAMER and Co. to the value of FIVE GUINEAS. This new system is offered to the Public under the following limitations, viz:—

(1) It is intended for Private Individuals only.

(2) Subscribers may select their Five Guinea's worth of Music whenever they please within a period of One Year from the Date of Subscription.

(3) One Copy only of any Piece can be furnished during the currency of a Subscription.

(4) Music selected by Subscribers cannot be exchanged or returned.

N.B.—CRAMER and Co. desire to have it clearly understood that their New System allows Subscribers to keep, as their own property, Five Guinea's worth of their Sheet Music, calculated at the marked price.

Subscription (renewable at any time), including Catalogues, 12s., or 25s. if the Music be sent by post; payable in advance.

CRAMER and CO. (LIMITED), 201, Regent-street, W.

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## Eccliaastical Affairs.

### PROPOSED PAYMENT OF THE IRISH PRIESTHOOD.

MR. AUBREY DE VERE has written a very remarkable letter to the *Times*, *à propos* of Fenianism, which, for the naïve simplicity with which an old and impracticable remedy is recommended for a new complaint, strikes us as unsurpassable. The communication may, perhaps, in conformity with that habit of political blundering which seems of late to have become inveterate with "the leading journal," have been invited by the editor. At any rate, it is conspicuously displayed, and constitutes the text for an article, the practical object of which is twofold,—first, to induce the British public to let the Irish Church continue as it is, and, secondly, to provide half a million a-year out of the Imperial Exchequer for pensioning the Irish Roman Catholic priesthood.

Mr. Aubrey de Vere regards Fenianism as "a new and Jacobinical movement," generated by successful Republicanism in America in its action upon Irish discontent. "It comes," he says, "from without, though with a ready response from within." This, in fact, constitutes the peculiarity of the present danger. "England has now two Irelands to deal with, and one of them out of her reach." Ireland in America operating upon Ireland at home, saps her loyalty, and that, too, when, owing to the joint influence of physical distress and religious bitterness, respect for law has not yet come to supply the place formerly filled by the sentiment of loyalty. Ireland, he says, requires "religious equality." "The abolition of the ascendant Establishment would be but one means out of many for effecting equality. If no better be permitted, to this it must come at last. But there is such a thing as levelling up as well as levelling down. If the wound of the nation can be healed without inflicting a wound upon any section of the nation, surely this must be the wisest and best course. No Catholic need seek for more." The *Times*, commenting upon this suggestion, says, "We would deprecate strongly any attack upon the revenues of the Irish Church. But the occasion is peculiarly favourable for making a provision at the expense of the State for the Roman Catholic priesthood of Ireland." And a little further on, "Of all the money that we spend in the year, the half million that we might devote to this purpose would yield us the richest and the best return. . . . We have tried everything that could be thought of in Ireland, except providing a suitable maintenance for her clergy."

Two or three objections, which, we venture to anticipate, the *Times* will be unable either to laugh down or to overbear, may be urged against this modest proposal. We will mention

them in what appears to us to be their natural order.

1. Irish discontent, sometimes amounting to disaffection, is no new phenomenon. It has taken just now the outward form of Fenianism, but the spring of it, if we may judge from history, is, or at any rate has been, perennial. What have we done to dry it up at its source? "Everything that could be thought of, except providing a suitable maintenance for her clergy," replies the *Times*. Is that so? Did nobody ever think of something else which might have been tried, but has not been? A considerable number of healing measures have been applied, no doubt, except just that one which common sense would pronounce to be the most indispensable. English policy has thrust a thorn into Ireland's flesh—one that rankles in the wound, and by the irritation which it keeps up from generation to generation inflames the whole body politic. England has been willing to apply any and every remedial measure, but the extraction of the thorn. That first natural step towards a cure has not been taken. The *Times* "strongly deprecates" its being taken even now. The alien Establishment must still be left as a splinter in the side of Ireland, to worry her sense of justice, and excite her tendency to disaffection, and then we are to go about the world with rueful face asking, "What more can be done for Ireland?" Why, the world may very reasonably reply—"You have done nothing to the purpose while one thing remains to be done. Remove the ever-galling wrong, and, with due care and tenderness, the soreness it has created may pass away. Leave it where it is, and how can you expect Ireland to be easy?"

2. But now, let it be imagined for a moment that some utterly insurmountable obstacle prevents, and ever must prevent, our getting rid of the main cause of Irish political disaffection—a supposition which makes a large demand upon our capacity of belief—it still remains to be proved that Fenianism, as the modern form of that disaffection, is likely to be suppressed by the pensioning of the Roman Catholic priests. If they had originated, or sanctioned, or in any way sheltered, the mischief, there might have been some visible connection between the means to be used and the end to be gained. But the facts are precisely the reverse. The Irish priests have earnestly and incessantly denounced secret societies and conspiracies, as such, and Fenianism particularly, and the Fenians, instead of being ruled by the priesthood, class them with their foes. Over that portion of the population, confessedly the lowest, and by no means the most numerous—which has become tainted with the imported political disease, the Roman Catholic priests have lost their spiritual influence, and so much so, it is said, as to render their means of physical subsistence precarious. How is it proposed to restore that influence? By making the priests pensioners of the very Government which Fenianism has been organised to destroy. Will that recover for them their religious authority in the cases in which it is already repudiated? Will it confirm that authority over that part of the population which still recognises it? On the contrary, they would not only lose the influence which they can now bring to bear on political movements, but, in all probability, would fatally weaken it in its action upon purely spiritual matters. Talk of Jacobinism indeed! why, the surest means that could be devised to make Jacobinism take root in Ireland would be to convert the priests of the poor into pensioners of the State. All classes would thenceforth regard them as a spiritual police, and would cease to revere the faith which it is their business to inculcate.

3. The suggested remedy, were it far more intrinsically appropriate than it is, has to contend with the following disadvantages. It is proposed as a substitute for impartial disendowment. But it has not been asked for by the Irish people—it has been again and again repudiated by the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Ireland—it is

scouted by public opinion in Great Britain—it has ceased to be the dream of Liberal politicians, and it would necessarily involve us in embarrassing relations with the Papal Power. The scheme is altogether out of date. No statesman of the present day would venture to revive it. If it ever had a chance of being tried—which may fairly be doubted—that chance has passed away for ever. The alternative—impartial disendowment—would be much more practicable. It is advocated by a growing section of the Irish people. It is urged by a large body of the English Liberals. It is rapidly gaining ground in the higher political circles. It would obliterate, once for all, the last vestige of inequality between England and Ireland. It might be difficult to carry, but at any rate it would not exasperate sectarian animosities. And, last but not least, it would in some instances receive the decided support, and in none the opposition, of the Irish Roman Catholic priesthood. Even while we write, we see in one of our contemporaries a telegram from Dublin to the effect that the Archbishop of Cashel has just addressed a letter to one of the Roman Catholic members of Parliament, in which, referring to the suggestion of Mr. Aubrey de Vere, he affirms his determination to support the voluntary system, and that alone. He would, he says, oppose any measure that would make the Roman Catholic bishops and priests stipendiaries of the State in any degree whatever, and he states his belief that this declaration expresses the sentiments of the bishops and priests of his Church in Ireland.

4. The suggested remedy for a mere political disorder, is a base perversion of the religion we all profess to revere as divine. We protest against it as a shameful desecration of Christianity and of the ministry of the Gospel, utterly unworthy of the intelligence of the present age, and calculated to shock all spiritual sentiment. We deem it of evil augury even that a proposal has been submitted to hand over all that is regarded by us as holy and connected with immortal issues, to be used as a tool in the hands of Statecraft. Such a proposition came fairly enough from the historian Hume, who looked upon our faith as a fable. It may, perhaps, also consist with the guiding principle of the *Times*, which seems to regard money as the talisman by which hearts and consciences are to be swayed. But we are much mistaken if it commends itself to the religious portion of the British community, of any denomination. It is an insult to truth. It ignores with the utmost sang-froid the sacredness of individual convictions. It tends to undermine respect for Christianity. And, after all, the main reason for proposing and re-proposing it is to be found in the dread lest the success of impartial disendowment in Ireland should operate as a damaging precedent in favour of the same course in England. The Irish Church is to be kept up at any cost lest the English Establishment should be weakened by its downfall.

## ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Ritualistic battle is beginning, and before many weeks are over, the Church newspapers will probably look very much like reprints of Burnet's History of the Reformation or Neal's History of the Puritans. The controversies of rites, ceremonies, and vestments will be fought over again. The Church which burned, tortured, and ejected her best members for differences of opinion on these subjects is now being torn in pieces by the old controversy. She tried to settle it by the knife, the rack, and the faggot, and now it may possibly seal her own doom. What a pity that Whitgift is not alive, that men whom bishops cannot convince by books might be sent forthwith to Newgate! Admirers of the "glorious history" of the Church and defenders of Church principles must deeply regret the degeneracy of the present times, which allow the Archdeacon of Westminster and his



follow signatories to express a hope of the repression of ecclesiastical practices. If they are not thought to be degenerate, but on the contrary, to be of loftier character than those which have gone before, we hope that agitating Archdeacons and others will remember that to the proscribed Puritans and Nonconformists they owe their present liberty of agitating.

We shall know in a few weeks something of the relative strength of the new parties. Addresses are being sent to every parish in England, and the returns are already coming in. There can be no doubt of the great numerical superiority of the anti-Ritualists, but it does not follow that even a majority of this party will approve of an appeal to Parliament. They know perfectly well that Parliament only can deal effectually with it, and that it alone has, by law, the right to deal with it; but they don't like going there. It is intolerable to them to have their ceremonies regulated by "Jews, Dissenters, and Infidels." Convocation, on the other hand, is known to be High Church in its character, and is therefore presumed to sympathise with the Ritualists. It is obviously of no use to go there. Bishops are next appealed to; but the bishops have not sufficient power to deal with the matter. It may be said that the extreme anti-Ritualists would submit to the indignity of going to Parliament; that the moderate anti-Ritualists will prefer Convocation and the bishops; and that the Ritualists themselves will do all that they can do to prevent any action whatever. To the second section the *Guardian* adheres, and threatens that if Parliament should interfere it will be "the signal for a disturbance to which past English history has no parallel to show"; which means, if it means anything, that the High-Churchmen will form something like a Fenian organisation, to which the "Great Rebellion" could not be compared. It is also threatened that the first prosecution of a Ritualist, undertaken by a party on party grounds, will call out earnest and energetic prosecution on the other side. The Low-Church party are at the same time reminded that they are in the daily habit of breaking the Church's simplest and plainest laws. Mr. Keble, in the *Churchman*, writes in better spirit than this. He would leave all things alone, and let them work their own cure. "It seems to me," he says, "to be perfectly suicidal at present for the lovers of the Church to be opening the door to Parliamentary interference with spiritual matters, unless, indeed, they have made up their minds that the present state of things is so intolerable, that the most religious course is that which will most surely separate us from the State." We suspect that, for a time at least, Mr. Keble's sentiments are likely to prevail.

Just as this storm is rising, the Rev. Archer Gurney, to whose proposal for union with Protestant Dissenters we directed attention a fortnight ago, sounds a second call to concord. We are assured—is not the assurance flattering?—that Archdeacon Wordsworth, and thousands of English Churchmen, "cherish kindly and respectful feelings towards the great bodies of Protestant Dissenters, and desire nothing more than reunion with them on just and reasonable grounds." These "just and reasonable grounds" seem to be "recognition of ministers with conditional reordination and the free permission of the use of extemporaneous prayer and praise, certain ritual services being accepted for the sake of peace and order." We are told that we can pray for such a unity, and that is how we can help it! But how can we pray for a thing in which we don't believe? We may not believe in "ordination" once, how, therefore, can we pray for the success of a scheme involving ordination twice? We may not and do not believe in the possibility of unity while the English Establishment remains. What are we to do under such circumstances? We can only pray for the abolition of the Establishment. Will Mr. Gurney approve of this? Mr. Gurney regrets the "apparent unkindness" of our former remarks, and says that as to liberality in politics he is an advocate for the extension of the suffrage, and is opposed to the imposition of any civil disabilities on the score of religious opinions. We can only say, if he attaches the same meaning to these words which we attach, he differs very seriously from the sound High Churchman around whom we were called to rally—Archdeacon Wordsworth.

The Rev. J. D. Massingham has replied to Dr. Parker's lecture at Wigan. Mr. Massingham took occasion to indulge in a general abuse of Dissenters. His lecture fills three pages of a Wigan journal. We are sorry we can afford him only three lines. The angry tone of the Evangelical lecturer gives indication of great mortification.

The late attacks on the character and memory of Mr. Knibb have done what all such attacks are sure to do—revived the memory of his genius and his work

and strengthened our gratitude for them. The Rev. D. Katterns, of Hackney, has delivered a lecture on Mr. Knibb, which is now published. Mr. Katterns sketches with a free hand the outline of Mr. Knibb's life and labours, and deals very faithfully with the native-races question. He accounts for the attack on the Baptists in the following manner:—

For more than 200 years we have had these people of Jamaica under our rule—what have we done for them? Nothing but what in the natural course of things would have completely demoralised them, if it had not been for the labour of Christian missionaries, and in particular those of the Baptist Missionary Society. Is it surprising, then, that the Baptists should be first and chiefly accused, whenever anything like disorder occurs in that island? They are the friends of order and good government; but they are also the enemies of oppression and misrule. They are more numerous than any other body. They are the objects of bitter aversion to the descendants of slaveholders, because they were the principal authors of emancipation. I should rather say, perhaps, that their action accelerated a decision that might have been delayed, had not the religious public of all denominations united to insist upon immediate emancipation. . . . And the state of feeling betrayed in the accusation of Knibb and the Baptists, on the present occasion, proves that *now*, as *then*, we have to contend for the same apostolic doctrine. The battle-ground is not shifted in our altered circumstances. We see plainly that British governors and British officers do not believe it, and therefore deal with negroes in revolt or riot as they would not dare to deal with white people, though guilty of the same offence, and find powerful vindicators in the English press. The only thing proved is, that Knibb's victory was not so decisive as we imagined.

#### RITUALISM IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The proposed bill of the Bishop of London, for dealing with the question of Church ornaments and vestments, is strongly opposed by the ultra-High-Church party. The English Church Union, with the Hon. Colin Lindsay at its head, which represent this section, have been for some weeks past stimulating both clergy and laity to oppose the Bishop of London's scheme, and with that view have prepared a petition to the Archbishop of Canterbury, which his Grace has consented to receive on Thursday, the 3rd of February. The Archbishop seems to have given considerable encouragement to this party by a declaration which he made some days since in answer to an address from the Northern Province, that, in his opinion, nothing ought to be done in the matter without the consent of Convocation. The petition to his Grace is as follows:—

To his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England and Metropolitan.—We, the undersigned clergy (or lay communicants) of the Church of England, respectfully object to any alterations being made in the Book of Common Prayer respecting the ornaments of the Church and the ministers thereof, and the mode and manner of performing divine service according to the use of the Church of England.

To this petition an immense number of clerical and lay signatures are said to be already appended.

Meanwhile a counter movement of a somewhat formidable character has been set on foot by the Low-Church party, under the auspices of the Earls of Shrewsbury and Talbot, Oavan and Roden, Lords Leonfield, Hill, Oranmore, Berners, and Nevill, Sir George Glyn, Sir T. E. W. Blomfield, Sir C. Lighton, the Deans of Gloucester, Derry, Carlisle, Waterford, and a host of archdeacons, canons, and clergy of all classes. They state that their object is, "not to obtain a party triumph, but to repress by legislative and other measures the Romanising movement which is now assuming such alarming proportions in the Church of England, especially as regards her ceremonial." They say:—

It is obvious that if Churchmen do nothing to support the proposed legislation, the Romanising system will go on extending until it is at length allowed to settle in the Church with lamentable results. Experience has shown that as the case now stands, legal proceedings, tedious and expensive, are not sufficient to put a stop to innovation. The evil can be easily and directly met by a declaratory Act of Parliament. The sympathies of all true Churchmen will go with a movement which is preservative of all the customary ceremonial and worship of our Church. If some such measure be not carried into effect, the consequences will be ruinous. The Church, notwithstanding our Acts of Uniformity, will become a Babel, a city of confusion, and at last fall to pieces, to the triumph of Rome. The Romanisers are at work. Petitions are being got up everywhere against any interfering with Romanising ritualism, and it is asserted that thousands of names have been obtained.

To carry out these views a powerful executive committee are to be formed, and they are to be assisted by an honorary committee consisting of upwards of 150 clergymen and laymen.

There is another movement which cannot well be classed with any of the above, which has been undertaken by the following gentlemen:—Dr. Wordsworth, Archdeacon of Westminster, Canon Nepean, Canon Conway, Canon Jennings, Canon Champneys, Prebendaries Burgess, Gibbs, Prebendary Baker, Messrs. Annot, Daniel Moore, &c. They have prepared for the signatures of the clergy the following petition to the Archbishop of Canterbury:—

We, the undersigned clergymen of the United Churches of England and Ireland, resident in metropolitan parishes within the dioceses of London and Winchester, respectfully address your Grace in reference to the recent introduction into the celebration of Divine service of practices which, by their diversity and by their deviation from law and from long-established usage, are disturbing the peace and impairing the efficiency of the Church, and are disquieting the minds of

many devout members of our communion. Without venturing to suggest any remedy for the evils of which we complain, we earnestly pray your Grace to devise such measures in concert with your suffragans as may be best calculated to repress such of the practices referred to as are illegal, and to secure that measure of uniformity in the celebration of Divine service which is involved in the idea of a National Church.

Prior to the presentation of these various addresses to the Archbishop there will be the usual meeting of prelates at Lambeth Palace, in anticipation of the assembling of Parliament.

The Bishop of Oxford has been writing to the Rural Dean of Cuddesdon concerning the ritual of the Church of England. The Bishop is decidedly against legislation. He is of opinion that any legislation must fix a new and definite limit to a matter which is at present left much at large, and he believes that nothing short of great, immediate, and wide-spread demand would justify any such attempt. He rejoices that he has heard no complaints in his diocese of startling changes in the ordinary ritual, and adds that he disapproves of such changes being introduced when their introduction shocks the feelings of the lay members of the Church.

In an article on "The Development of Puseyism," the *Western Daily Mercury* says:—

Every day we are furnished with fresh innovations made by the spirit of Puseyism. A valued correspondent sends us the following circular for insertion, it having met with very general circulation in the district which has the misfortune to be placed under the ministrations of Mr. Prynne. What further barriers separate the Puseyite schism from Popery we really do not know, for here, as our readers will perceive, we have a society after the approved Roman Catholic model—"A society of the love of Jesus." We have a funeral "office" for a funeral service. "The Holy Eucharist"—meaning the service that is substituted for the Holy Communion—is introduced as a portion of the burial service, an utter outrage on the ritual of the Church of England, an act which the Prayer-book—the Bible of the Puseyite—can in vain be cited to warrant. Then this travesty of one of the most solemn services of the Protestant religion is rendered still more to partake of the Roman ceremonial from the members of the society being required to wear "the badge of the society." As a climax to all this shocking mummery, absent members are requested to read the burial office, and "unite their intention with that for which the Holy Eucharist is offered"! What this obscure nonsense may mean it is reserved for the members of the society to understand; for to the general reader it must be, as it is to us, utterly incomprehensible. It sounds, however, very much like arrant, undiluted Popery. Lastly, the whole object of the "office" is to offer prayers for the dead! That there may be no mistake as to who sends forth this invitation to the "members of the society of Jesus," it bears the signature of "G. R. Prynne, Superior," and is dated from "St. Peter's, 18th Dec., 1865." The following is a verbatim copy of this precious document:—

"S. L. I.

"My dear brethren of the Society of the Love of Jesus.—It has pleased Almighty God of His great mercy to take unto Himself the soul of our dear sister, Sophia Worthy, who fell asleep in Jesus on Saturday last, December the 16th.

"The funeral office is appointed to be said at St. Peter's Church, Plymouth, on Friday next, December 22nd, at ten a.m.

"The Holy Eucharist will be offered. I request all members of the S. L. I. residing in the neighbourhood to be present on the occasion, wearing the badge of the society, and absent members to read the burial office, and unite their intention with that for which the Holy Eucharist is offered.

"The following prayers will express the intention—  
"May the soul of our dear sister through the mercy of God and the merits of her Saviour rest in peace, and may light perpetual, and love increasing, be granted her!

"May this and every trouble draw him who is the chief sufferer in this loss, more and more deeply to the love of his Saviour, to find unchanging rest and consolation in Him!

"Yours affectionately in our Lord Jesus.

"G. R. PRYNNE, Superior.  
"St. Peter's, 18th December, 1865."

#### BISHOP COLENSO IN NATAL.

The *Natal Mercury* of December 2 says:—"The Bishop has now been three Sundays in Natal. His third Sunday has passed without any unpleasantness. At the cathedral church of St. Peter, Pietermaritzburg, the Dean had early service; the Bishop officiated at eleven, and also in the evening. The proceedings ever since his landing have been conducted with judicious moderation on both sides, and only on one occasion has there been anything of the nature of a 'scene.' The clergy, with the single exception of Mr. Tonneson, continue to withhold all recognition from the Bishop; a large body of the laity regard him as the lawful head of the Anglican Church in that colony. At the request of the Mayor of Durban, and many gentlemen of position, the Bishop preached twice in St. Paul's Church, Durban, on Sunday, the 12th of November, to a crowded congregation; the rector and churchwardens contenting themselves with presenting protests against it. The rector, Mr. Lloyd (colonial chaplain), read prayers, but after the Nicene Creed addressed a few words to the congregation, reciting the professions he made in the service at his Ordination, and declaring his belief that the Bible 'is God's word written.' The Bishop, also, in preaching, gave an eloquent exposition of his belief in the Bible as containing God's words to the mind of man, as having its 'divine worth' attested by the instinctive acceptance of it by the universal conscience of mankind, but as requiring in these latter days to be read reasonably, and with the aid of the wider knowledge possessed by the present age,



He gave several illustrations of the fallacy and inconsistency of old interpretations, and strenuously maintained that the reading of the Bible should be harmonised, as it could be, with the knowledge taught in week-day schools and classes. In the afternoon the Bishop preached to a full congregation in Christ Church, Addington."

The Rev. J. Haviland, of Pershore, writes to the *Guardian*:—"It will be interesting to your readers to know that the *ipsissima verba* spoken by the Dean of Pietermaritzburg in the cathedral, after the reading of the sentence of deprivation by the registrar, were not those reported in the Natal newspapers, but the following:—"It is written, that which ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven. That sentence, therefore, stands ratified before the throne of the Almighty. Fear God, and depart from evil."

On the Sunday following the scene referred to, the Dean held an early service, and the Bishop the usual morning and evening services. The *Natal Mercury* says, "that while the clergy are—with the one exception of Mr. Tonneson—united in the determination to repudiate the Bishop's power, and to refuse any status to him, the laity are very much divided in their feelings on the subject. Doubtless many of those who support the Bishop, and who have signed addresses to him, are not members of the Church of England, and some, perhaps, have no particular Church of their own, but there is a large body of thoughtful and influential Churchmen who fear detachment from their National Church, by means of any rejection of the doctrine of State supremacy, even more than they fear the honest and outspoken—howbeit mistaken—theology of Bishop Colenso."

The following extract from a letter dated Oct. 8, from the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Dean of Natal, has been published in the colonial newspapers:—

I do not see how you can accept Dr. Colenso as your Bishop without identifying yourselves with his errors. The Bishops of the Church of England, I believe, with scarcely an exception, have either publicly prohibited Dr. Colenso from preaching in their dioceses, or have intimated their unwillingness to permit him to do so. At any rate he has not, so far as I am aware, preached in any diocese, except on one occasion, so that the great majority of the bishops have withdrawn from all communication with him. As to the appointment of a Bishop of Natal, the Church in South Africa has been pronounced by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to be just as independent as any of the Nonconformist communities; and under this view is, I conclude, competent to elect its own bishop, without reference to the authorities in England, either civil or ecclesiastical.

There was a meeting at the office of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel on Friday afternoon, many prelates being present, when the whole question affecting the Church of South Africa was very seriously discussed. It is understood that the Bishop of Capetown has offered to have his judgment (recently disallowed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which Bishop Gray entirely ignores) revised by the Archbishop of Canterbury or by the Bishops of the United Church, but by no lay authority, and that in the event of Bishop Colenso refusing, the Bishop of Capetown will pronounce sentence of excommunication on him, as approved by a diocesan Synod. The *Churchman* states, that the Bishop of Capetown, as Metropolitan, is prepared to nominate and consecrate a new Bishop of Natal—that is, to nominate and consecrate him in entire independence of the Crown—and that the name of the newly-appointed Bishop will probably be made known to the Church in the course of a few days.

**A HINT TO THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.**—The *Colonial Church Chronicle* states that the Government intend to bring in again the Lahore Bishopric Bill.

**CHURCH-RATES AT LEAFIELD.**—A vestry-meeting was held in the National School-room, Leafield, on Friday, the 19th inst., for the purpose of making a Church-rate for repairing the church spire, and putting up a lightning conductor. The Rev. J. Worsley took the chair. A rate of 6d. in the pound was proposed by Mr. Crow and seconded by G. T. Buckel, Esq. Mr. Thomas moved an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Hunt, "That the amount required be raised by voluntary contributions." The chairman, however, refused the amendment, and put the original motion, which was negatived on a show of hands, there being ten for and fourteen against.

**THE PRESIDENT'S LATE MESSAGE.**—A correspondent calls our attention to the following passage in President Johnson's message at the opening of Congress:—"Here religion, released from political connection with the civil government, refuses to subserve the craft of statesmen, and becomes in its independence the spiritual life of the people."

**THE IRISH EDUCATION SYSTEM.**—An influential deputation from the north of Ireland waited on the Lord-Lieutenant on Saturday to solicit his influence with the Government against the changes supposed to be intended in the system of Irish national education. Lord Wodehouse, after a lengthened conversation with the party in private, promised to lay their views before the Ministry.

**DR. PUSEY AND THE MONKS.**—The following paragraph appears in a French provincial paper:—"Dr. Pusey, one of the most eminent professors of Oxford, and one of the most remarkable men of the Anglican Church, has lately arrived at Bordeaux. After several interviews with his Eminence the Cardinal on questions relating to the reunion of the Churches, he

visited the convent of the Dominican Fathers, in the midst of whom he spent the entire Sunday."

**BISHOP OF LONDON'S FUND.**—A meeting of young men connected with the City and other establishments was held on Thursday evening at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, to consider the best means of carrying into practical effect the views put forward at the meeting held recently at the Mansion-house in reference to the Bishop of London's Fund. The following resolution, after some discussion, was unanimously adopted:—"That a body of representatives from the various houses of business in London be formed, those which employ many young men having two or three representatives, those which employ few one representative; and that out of the general committee a smaller executive committee be selected to carry out the general business of the association." The election of representatives from some of the business houses in the metropolis was then entered upon, after which the business concluded.

**THE SUNDAY MOVEMENT.**—On Sunday evening St. Martin's Hall was crowded to excess on the occasion of the third lecture of the "Sunday Evenings for the People" movement, the lecture being by Dr. Carpenter on the "Antiquity of Man." On the platform were Sir Charles Lyell, Professor Huxley, Mr. James Haywood, Mr. Mark Pattison, and Dr. W. B. Hodgson. The learned lecturer, in a discourse which lasted nearly an hour and a half, dwelt much upon the history of the "Flint period," and gave a lengthened description of the geological formation of the River Somme, near Amiens, with the view of showing that in pre-Adamite ages man must have been existent upon the earth. In conclusion, he warmly urged that the revelations of science were not in opposition to Christianity, and that the teachings of the past should be accepted in a reverent spirit. Subsequently, many selections of sacred music were sung by some well-known vocalists, and an efficient choir, from the works of Mozart, Rossini, Costa, Handel, and Flotow.

**IN SEARCH OF A CURATE.**—The Rev. C. O'Neil Pratt, incumbent of Dalehall, Burslem, has issued a New Year's address to his parishioners, in the course of which he says:—"Many of you are, I dare say, surprised that I have not obtained the help of a curate. For the last six months I have been trying to do so, but to no purpose. By the advice of the Bishop, I put myself at Midsummer in communication with a clerical registry office in London, and every month I received a circular. I will give you, as a fair sample, one month's list. Out of seventy curates advertising, twenty-three wanted to be in London, or near it; fourteen were for the south, many distinctly stating 'not north'; six specified an agricultural parish; ten wished for 'daily' service; a few others wished to be on the sea-coast; and two or three were for 'a good neighbourhood and good society.' Relying on the grant of the Additional Curates' Aid Society, and the Special Service Fund of St. Paul's parish, I have offered 115*l.* a-year; but curates are fastidious at present, and I fear that there are too many 'nice men' amongst them to admit of a supply for the Staffordshire Potteries. Well, I have, thank God, health and strength, and until I can meet with a fellow-labourer suited to the district, I am satisfied to carry on with the help of my worthy lay assistants. I have had a good deal to do with curates, and I would prefer any day to work single-handed than be yoked with one who disliked the sphere of his labour."

**THE FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH, ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND.**—A matter affecting this church was before the Master of the Rolls in Chambers on Wednesday. In the case of the Attorney-General v. Daugars (one of the pastors) the defendant had taken out a summons calling on Mr. Power, a member of the Consistory, to show cause why he (defendant) should not be permitted the use of the church plate for the purpose of celebrating the Lord's Supper. It appeared that the plate was refused on account of defendant being suspended from the performance of his pastoral duties. The refusal was admitted, and affidavits in justification of the suspension were filed; the allegations being, among others, absence from the consistorial meetings for six years, the use of unbecoming language from the pulpit, and rebellion against the discipline of the Church. For defendant it was contended that the plate being the property of the church he was entitled to its use notwithstanding his suspension. His Lordship remarked that he would allow the defendant an inspection of the plate, if required so to do, but that he could not order the use of the plate for the purpose of enabling the defendant to administer the Lord's Supper. There was not the slightest pretence for the application, which must be dismissed, with costs. Dismissed accordingly.

**DID THE PILGRIM FATHERS PERSECUTE THE QUAKERS?**—Benjamin Scott, Esq., F.S.A., Chamberlain of the City of London, delivered a very interesting lecture at the Friends' Institute, Bishopsgate-street, last Thursday evening, on the above question, to which he plainly proved an answer in the negative. He showed, from recent examination of important documents, that historians had confounded the Pilgrim Fathers—who were Separatists—with the Puritans, who remained in the Church of England as long as possible, and who advocated a union of Church and State. The founders of the settlement of Plymouth were Separatists, and sailed in the Mayflower in 1620. The first Puritans sailed in 1629, and founded Boston. When the Quakers first appeared in Boston in 1655, the last of the Pilgrim Fathers was dead, and their descendants were many of them roughly handled by the Puritans for assisting the Quakers, and boldly opposing persecution. Plymouth had then ceased to be an independent settlement, and was part of the New England confederation. The lecturer quoted

the instances of Isaac Robinson, a Separatist (who was removed from his office and lost his position as a magistrate for opposing the enactment of a persecuting law), and of Oudworth and Hatherly, also Separatists, who were both punished for sheltering Friends. As a proof of the necessity of properly distinguishing between these two names, he adduced a picture in the corridor of the House of Lords, the lettering under which had been "Landing of a Puritan Family," but which had been altered, on the matter being properly explained to the commissioners, to "Landing of Pilgrim Fathers." Mr. Scott concluded by saying that the question was one which some might think trifling, but it was one of truth and justice, and in history no truth was unimportant. Dr. Waddington said there were papers preserved in America which showed how the great battle of religious liberty had been fought there by the Separatists against the Puritans. Full light would never be thrown on this struggle until England and America both agreed upon giving all these documents to the world. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer, after many had expressed themselves as much pleased as instructed.

**ROMANIST PRACTICES AT TEIGNMOUTH.**—Our vigilant contemporary, the *Western Times*, contains the report of a public meeting of the inhabitants of Teignmouth held last week to protest against the Popish practices introduced into the parish church. Mr. E. Guleson, J.P., presided. Mr. T. Flamank thus detailed the grievances complained of:—1st. The method of conducting the services by chanting or singing, which is unusual and unintelligible altogether to the lower classes of the people and also to many others. 2nd. Processioning from the vestry to the church. 3rd. Objectionable hymns both in tune and doctrine. 4th. Depriving the parishioners of afternoon services. 5th. The wearing of vestments of divers colours and shapes. 6th. Singular mode of conducting the services by marching and counter-marching. 7th. Objectionable practices at the Communion services, the minister commencing by bowing to the table, occasionally crossing himself, standing with his back towards the congregation, and not at the north, as prescribed. At the consecration of the elements he mixes water with the wine, and elevates both high over his head. He also raises his voice at times in the most marked and objectionable manner, especially in the consecration of the elements; and in the ascription of Glory to God at the concluding blessing he raises both hands half-way up for the first part, and for the latter raises one hand only straight above his head. 8th. Upon the table candles are introduced and lighted at the Communion Service, even when the rest of the church is not lighted; vases of flowers are also introduced. 9th. From the entablature of the tables of the commandments, at times there is a cross or triangle, or star, with a number of lighted candles introduced. 10th. Panels of the galleries have had devices and sentences attached to them. 11th. Offertory collections at the time of Communion and otherwise, as well as by the poor's box, have been unaccounted for. 12th. Various matters, such as the appointment of officers, have been transacted in defiance of the express disapprobation of the parishioners. Mr. Frupp referred to the twenty-four surpliced youngsters who disturbed the peace and decorum of the church, and said that Mr. Simpson, the incumbent, instead of exercising a conciliatory spirit, flew in the face of his parishioners, and seemed determined to carry out his vagaries, whatever the result. In conclusion, Mr. Frupp moved that a memorial representing the grievances of the parishioners should be presented to the Bishop, so that a commission of inquiry might be instituted. Mr. Shaw seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. The Rev. J. Wrey traced the history of the Church Union, who ignored the Reformation, describing it as a broken limb badly set and wanting resetting—the Church Union to be the operators. (Laughter.) The Union consisted of clever people, who desired to restore this country to the thralldom of Popery. Mr. Wrey read extracts from the publications of the Union, which taught the adoration of the cross and other idolatrous ceremonies characteristic of the Romish Church. Mr. Abbott moved the adoption of a petition to both Houses of Parliament, praying for legislative interference with the Romish rites practised in the churches of this Protestant land. Mr. Beavan seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

### Religious Intelligence.

**JUNCTION-ROAD, UPPER HOLLOWAY.**—A tea-meeting of the members and friends of the Temporary Congregational Church, Junction-road, was held on Thursday evening last, in the large room used for public worship. There was an excellent attendance, the place, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, being comfortably filled. The Rev. J. Corbin, of Hornsey Chapel, presided on the occasion, and suitable addresses were delivered by the Revs. S. Manning, Mark Wilks, and J. Varty. The Rev. J. E. Tunmer also took part in the proceedings. Mr. James Long made a statement respecting the proposed new chapel, from which it appeared that an excellent site had been secured fronting the Junction-road, and that the Building Fund had reached about 910*l.* The Chairman urged the importance of increasing the fund to 1,000*l.* that evening, and generously set an example by promising 8*l.* 10*s.* for himself and family. Under this stimulus a number of friends present, nearly forty in all, gave in their names for various amounts, and it was announced before the meeting closed that some 90*l.* additional



had been subscribed, besides 50*l.* extra given by a member of the congregation on condition that the 1,000*l.* was completed that evening, and ten per cent. on the subscriptions raised by the 1st of March, which Samuel Morley, Esq., has kindly promised. The promoters of this Christian enterprise have been greatly encouraged by the sympathy of neighbouring churches and their ministers. The proceeds of the anniversary services at Hornsey Chapel last summer, nearly 80*l.*, were divided between them and the new Congregational church in the Seven Sisters' road. Mr. Wilks has also promised help from his people at Holloway, and other ministers in the district have engaged to give collections, or otherwise assist in promoting the erection of a new place of worship in the Junction-road.

**FREE SUNDAY EVENINGS FOR THE PEOPLE.**—A course of free Sunday evenings for the people were commenced on Sunday evening last at the Lambeth Baths. The Rev. Newman Hall presided. Samuel Morley, Esq., M.P., also occupied a seat on the platform. The place was densely crowded. After a short devotional service, the chairman introduced the speakers by a preliminary address, which sketched the purpose of the present and proposed gatherings, as affording an opportunity for working men to speak to their fellows as to what they have felt and experienced in their Christian course. Half-a-dozen navvies employed on the Thames Embankment and the Underground Railway then gave earnest speeches as to the effects of temperance and religion upon their homes and habits, and the meeting closed shortly after ten o'clock. Sheets of hymns were provided for singing, in which the whole assembly joined.

**MIDNIGHT MEETING MOVEMENT.**—A midnight meeting was held at the Bedford Hall, Spitalfields, on the 18th inst. Ninety-six young women were gathered from the streets by personal invitation, and, after partaking of refreshment, were addressed by Joshua Poole, Esq., and his wife, who maintained the attention and interest of these poor wanderers for one hour and a half. Many were affected to tears. Fifteen have been rescued from their life of sin, and sent to homes.

**HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—Last year the Home Missionary Society had 114 central mission stations, 55 evangelistic districts, 90 home mission pastors, and 58 evangelists, who preached the Gospel in 710 towns, villages, and hamlets, to 40,000 people, amongst a population of 650,000 souls. 230 gratuitous lay preachers were also engaged in the work, besides 1,898 teachers, who had 15,000 scholars in the Sunday-schools. 751 members were added to the churches during the year. There were 4,000 copies of the Scriptures sold, and 94,000 periodicals, including the denominational magazines, the *British Workman*, the *Cottager*, and the *Band of Hope Review*. Conference meetings were held in the counties of Sussex, Norfolk, Lincoln, Herts, Derby, Cambridge, Ely, and Cornwall, which were attended by the treasurer, Mr. S. Morley, M.P., and the secretary, and where the hearty co-operation of the county associations led to much good being done; representative of the churches in Sussex, Norfolk, Lincoln, Herts, Derby, Cambridge, Ely, and Cornwall, following up meetings held in most of the other counties of England and Wales held during the four previous years, and at which the co-operation of all the county associations was heartily given. The society now combines with its other means of enlightening the populations in rural districts, a system of colportage, through which nearly 4,000 copies of the Bible were sold, and 94,000 periodicals, including the *Christian Witness*, the *Christian Penny Magazine*, the *Evangelical Magazine*, the *British Workman*, the *Cottager*, and the *Band of Hope Review*. The population surrounding the stations is estimated at 650,000 souls, and it has been clearly ascertained that, but for this invaluable agency, many a district would be without the means of grace.

**MEVAGISSEY.**—The Rev. Henry Bevis, jun., has accepted the unanimous invitation of the Independent Church, Mevagissey, Cornwall, to become their pastor, and will commence his stated ministry on Sunday next, Jan. 29.

**LOWESTOFT.**—The Rev. Fairfax Goodall, late of Chester-le-Street, Durham, having accepted the cordial invitation of the Congregational Church, London-road, Lowestoft, commenced his ministerial labours on Sunday, the 21st inst., with cheering prospects of success.

**BROMLEY CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.**—The winter social meeting of the church and congregation attending this place was held on Tuesday, the 9th inst., in the Town-hall, which had been very kindly and gratuitously lent for the evening by Coles Child, Esq., J.P. On the conclusion of tea, the Rev. E. Bolton took the chair, and sketched the history of the church during the past year, which was very gratifying in many respects and encouraging for the future. He was followed by the Revs. J. Beazley and H. Baker, J. Sorutton, J. W. Willans, H. McKewan, and W. T. Bradley, Esqs., and Messrs. Beau, Atkins, and Courtall, who addressed the meeting in appropriate speeches, and took occasion to comment upon several propositions which had recently been brought forward. The rev. chairman then pronounced the benediction.

**ILFRACOMBE, NORTH DEVON.**—The annual tea-meeting of the Baptist congregation in this town was held on Tuesday, the 16th inst. Notwithstanding the very unfavourable weather, more than 200 persons sat down to tea, and the meeting afterwards held was so crowded that many were compelled to remain standing in the doorways, vestry, &c. The decorations of the schoolroom, which were most tastefully executed,

were much admired. After a short address by the pastor (the Rev. J. E. Taylor), speeches were delivered by the Revs. W. Davey, of Combsmartin, P. Hawson (Wesleyan), B. Price (Free Church), and G. Waterman, M.A. (Independent).

**GREAT HORTON, BRADFORD.**—A tea-meeting in connection with the recognition of the Rev. James B. Robertson as pastor of the Congregational church, Wesley-place, was held on Saturday evening, January 13, in the schoolroom adjoining the chapel. After tea a public meeting was held in the chapel, the Rev. Andrew Russell, M.A., presiding. Addresses were given by the Revs. J. G. Miall, Daniel Fraser, LL.D., J. B. Campbell, D.D., T. T. Waterman, B.A., and the recently settled minister. The Rev. Messrs. Tuck, Maccallum, Andrews, Jones, Nuttall, and Whiteley were also present, and took part in the proceedings. Letters explaining absence and expressing good wishes for the church and its minister were stated to have been received from the Rev. Messrs. Kingland and Andrews (Wesleyan), Bradford; Ayrton (Primitive Methodist); Firth (Wesleyan); and Gardiner (Wesleyan), Great Horton; Outhbertson, Cleckheaton; Calvert, Allerton; Aston Eccleshill; Gregory, Thornton; Dyson, Idle; and Stallybraas, Saltaire. The chairman also offered a verbal apology for the absence of the Rev. A. G. Russell, M.B., M.C. (United Presbyterian), Bradford. The meeting throughout was a very happy one, and the welcome offered to the new minister was of a very cordial character.

**SHREWSBURY.—ABBEY FOREGATE NEW CHURCH.**—Last Thursday the ordination of the Rev. Charles Croft (late of Oshunt College) took place. The opening discourse, on church principles, was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, who ably distinguished between the supposed reasons for Nonconformity usually attributed to Dissenters, and those "free church" principles which he considered to be the essential motives for their withdrawal from the State Establishment. The questions to the deacons and the minister were proposed by the Rev. T. G. Horton, of Wolverhampton, and being satisfactorily answered, the ordination prayer was offered and the imposition of the hands of the presbytery took place as usual. The Rev. H. Allon then gave an impressive charge to the newly ordained minister. After the morning service dinner was provided in the schoolroom, when the pastor took the chair. Speeches were made by the Revs. T. G. Horton, G. W. Conder, H. Allon, Joseph Pattison (of Ware), T. Howe (Baptist minister, of Shrewsbury), and others. In the evening the Rev. G. W. Conder, of Manchester, preached the sermon to the people from John iv. 24: "God is a Spirit, and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth."

**NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, HALSTEAD, ESSEX.**—This handsome building is rapidly approaching external completion, with the exception of the spire, the erection of which has been delayed on account of the season. Some months must necessarily elapse before the congregation can reassemble upon the old site, and in the meantime continuous efforts are being made to increase the subscription list, in order, if possible, to open the building free of debt. In furtherance of this desirable object, a congregational tea-meeting was held on Tuesday evening at the Town Hall. About 180 friends sat down to tea, provided at the cost of the ladies of the congregation, to whom was also due the credit of the decorations which ornamented the room. The Rev. G. Wilkinson, of Chelmsford, presided; and addresses were given by Messrs. Emson, Joseph Blomfield, John Blomfield, Crisp, Portway, Wallis, and other friends. It was stated that the builders' contract was 2,980*l.* (exclusive of the old building) and that the estimated cost for fittings and other incidental expenses would increase the amount required to about 3,800*l.* Towards this sum about 2,500*l.* has been already raised, chiefly by the congregation, leaving 1,300*l.* yet unprovided. It was suggested that the deficiency should be met by the friends subscribing, or undertake to collect 1,000*l.* in shares of 1*l.* each. The proposal was well received, and several "shares" were subscribed for at the close of the meeting. The greatest unanimity with the objects of the meeting was expressed by all the speakers, and it was confidently felt that all the money required would be obtained ultimately, if not by the opening of the new chapel.—*Halstead Times*.

**INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, ILKESTON, DERBYSHIRE.**—On Tuesday, the 16th inst., the annual tea-meeting was held in the schoolroom adjoining the chapel, and was more numerously attended than any have been for some years. During the past year the pastor and friends were actively engaged in procuring subscriptions towards a fund for the liquidation of the enormous debt upon the chapel and adjacent buildings; and their efforts were successful. Upwards of 589*l.* was collected for the debt fund alone, in addition to 150*l.* for other objects. Since the present pastor (the Rev. W. Walker Jubb) commenced his labours here eighteen months ago, sixteen members have been added to the church; and nearly 1,000*l.* subscribed for different purposes in connection with the chapel. Last year numbered envelopes were used for the weekly offering, which amounted to nearly 40*l.*, or 30*l.* more than the year immediately preceding when no envelopes were used. The meeting in the evening was addressed by the Revs. J. Chapman, of Riddings, Mr. Wilson, of Luton, and the pastor. The report was read by the secretary (Mr. Lissett), who gave a full and explicit statement of the receipts and disbursements. Votes of thanks were accorded to the secretary, who had exerted himself so indefatigably in the procurement and collection of subscriptions; to

the ladies for their unremitting and valuable services in working and arranging for the bazaar at Whitsuntide, and the tree at Christmas; to the treasurer (W. Ball, Esq.), and to the rev. gentlemen who had so suitably addressed the meeting. The chapel, which is a very neat and handsome one, is now free from debt. For upwards of a year a mission cause has been successfully conducted at Kensington—a populous part of the town where there is no place of worship. A student from Nottingham College attends to conduct the religious services on Sunday, and also Tuesday evenings in each week. There is a good congregation and a good Sunday-school. Arrangements are being made for the erection of a new mission school chapel next spring. The land for a site a gentleman in the neighbourhood has kindly presented, and before many months have elapsed we hope to see a handsome building upon it.

**HALFIELD CHAPEL, BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE.**—The annual tea-meeting of the church and congregation worshipping at Hallfield Chapel took place on Tuesday, the 16th inst. The spacious schoolroom, which had been decorated with successful taste, was more than twice furnished with guests. The public meeting was held in the chapel under the presidency of the Rev. J. Makepeace, the pastor. In his opening address the chairman reviewed the progress made at Hallfield during the comparatively short time of the church's existence. Since its formation about 100 had been added to its fellowship. A large blessing had attended their Sabbath-school exertions—not a few of the young people having joined the church, whilst others were on or near the threshold. Moreover, the contributions raised at Hallfield last year in aid of foreign missions exceeded the contributions of any Baptist church in Bradford at the time of his settlement in the town. The meeting was then ably addressed by the Rev. F. Greeves (Wesleyan), and by the Rev. C. Vince, of Birmingham, in a characteristically beautiful and suggestive speech. In referring to the origin of the beautiful sanctuary in which they were assembled, he said it was the offspring of Christian love and Christian self-denial, the very embodiment of the spirit of Christ; and he believed that its past history was the pledge of future prosperity. Messrs. J. Cooke, G. Osborn, R. Goddard, and W. Simpson, also took part. Mr. Simpson mentioned the gratifying fact that the church at Sion Chapel (in which that at Hallfield originated) now numbered as many members as before the separation. 112 were dismissed to Hallfield, and about 100 had been added to Hallfield; so that in point of numbers the old church and the new have run well-nigh a parallel course. The Rev. J. P. Chown, to whom, under God, the whole enterprise is due, was absent on account of an urgent engagement elsewhere.

**BRADFORD.—GREENFIELD CHAPEL.**—The annual congregational tea-meeting was held on the evening of New Year's Day, the Rev. T. T. Waterman, B.A., in the chair. The financial statement for the past year was presented, and reported to be more satisfactory than for any preceding year. The congregation is also steadily increasing, and there is scarcely a pew unappropriated. Addresses were delivered by several speakers, and passages from oratorios were very effectively rendered by the members of the musical society. In course of one of the addresses an allusion was made to the need for a new chapel, and was warmly received by the audience. A few days ago another meeting was held to consider the propriety of enlarging or rebuilding the present structure. It was stated that during the last dozen years the population in the immediate neighbourhood of the chapel had increased between 4,000 and 5,000, and somewhat altered in character; and that new houses and villas are being erected as rapidly as possible. Indeed in no part of the town is there such increase. For this rising population Greenfield Chapel does not afford sufficient and suitable accommodation, and it seems that enlargement of the present building will not supply what will probably be required in the course of a few years. Looking, then, to the future wants of the neighbourhood, to the importance of having an attractive and comfortable place of worship, and to the disadvantages and losses attending successive alterations, it is thought that the most desirable and economical course will be to remove the present building and erect another on an enlarged and improved scale. A committee has been appointed to look to the matter, with the understanding that 3,000*l.* must be promised before the undertaking is commenced. It will involve the congregation in very serious responsibilities, which they are unable to meet from their own resources; but they are disposed to make a united and strenuous effort in promoting what they feel to be for the interests of Christ's kingdom. They have already promised contributions to the amount of nearly 1,200*l.* This will be increased, and help will no doubt be rendered by friends who sympathise with the movement; three of whom have promptly offered, one 250*l.*, two 100*l.* each. With this auspicious beginning, there seems some ground for hoping that this new case of chapel extension in Bradford will proceed satisfactorily.

**CHRISTCHURCH.—TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. JOSEPH FLETCHER.**—On Monday week the Rev. Joseph Fletcher, minister of the Independent Chapel, Christchurch, Hants, who has just attained his fiftieth year, was presented with a silver tea and coffee service in commemoration of his jubilee. A social tea-meeting was held in the schoolroom in the afternoon, at which about 220 sat down; after which the company adjourned to the chapel, and a public meeting was held. The Rev. John Woodwark occupied the chair. The proceedings were commenced by singing; after which the Rev. N. Hurry offered prayer, and during the



singing of a second hymn the presentation service was brought in and placed in front of the chairman. It was of solid silver, richly chased, of the value of forty guineas, and bore the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. Joseph Fletcher on his fiftieth birthday, January 7th, 1866. A tribute of esteem and affection to their pastor from the Independent Church and Congregation, Christchurch." The Rev. John Woodwork said that they had met together to show their esteem towards one who had laboured amongst them for sixteen years, and who had just attained his fiftieth year. He proceeded to eulogise Mr. Fletcher's literary pursuits, mentioning his "History of Independency" in particular; and his stand for religious freedom, by which he had rendered important service to the Church of Christ. In his relation to that particular church, and as a successor to Mr. Gunn, he had to undertake what was no easy matter, as it was impossible for one man's peculiar mode to be strictly followed by another. He had a great admiration for Mr. Fletcher's lucid style of preaching, and his power to grasp any question affecting the authority of the Holy Scriptures, of which he was a clear expounder. The rev. gentleman then spoke of the harmony of feeling that had always existed between him and Mr. Fletcher. The Rev. Joseph Fletcher said he scarcely knew how to thank them; but what he valued more than the intrinsic value of the presentation was the feeling that had prompted it. They must not think only of self-congratulation, but as it were forget themselves and boldly consecrate themselves to the service of God. In conclusion, he would thank them from his heart for the gift that they had that evening presented. The Rev. N. Hurry then addressed the meeting, expressing his pleasure at being present on such an occasion. He also spoke very highly of Mr. Fletcher, and said that his congregation at Bournemouth had a very grateful remembrance of the assistance rendered by him to them in former times. The Rev. S. Knell followed, and congratulated both Mr. Fletcher and the congregation on what had been done that evening, and took occasion to recommend the "History of Independency," by Mr. Fletcher, as a book to be read by all young people. That book, he said, had led him to become what he now was—a Congregationalist. Mr. E. Lane and Mr. H. Jenkins afterwards addressed the meeting. In the course of the evening Mr. Hunt, the treasurer of the testimonial fund, stated that the number of subscribers to the fund was 135.

### Correspondence.

#### CONGREGATIONALISTS AND THE FREED-MAN'S AID MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you will allow me to acknowledge, through your columns, the following sums, which I have received for the freed people of America, as the result of appeals made in the Congregational churches of this country, in harmony with a resolution of the Union adopted at the autumnal meeting in Bristol. I have reason to believe that many other collections have been made but not yet reported, and shall be glad as I receive intimations respecting them to report the same to your readers.

I remain, yours faithfully,

GEORGE SMITH,

Corresponding Secretary.

Congregational Library, Jan. 23, 1866.

Weston-super-Mare, by Mr. G. Cox	6	1	0
Workington, Cumberland, Rev. T. Rennie	6	15	6
Ditto, Sunday-school	0	10	0
Chesham, Rev. T. H. Snell	5	6	2
Harleston, Rev. S. Laidler	2	2	0
Highgate, Rev. J. Viney	11	12	8
Sheffield, Rev. J. Newshome	3	14	6
Great Grimsby, Rev. R. Shepherd	0	19	3
Preston, Lan.-road Chapel, Mr. Fred. Thorp	8	3	3
Preston, Cannon-street, Mr. George Teale	11	6	0
Belper, Mr. James Calvert	1	0	0
Buxton, Rev. J. G. Potter	1	9	3
Berkhamstead, Rev. T. Snell	5	11	0
Appledore, Rev. W. Moorman	0	18	9
Camden Town, Rev. J. C. Harrison	22	10	2
Dalston, Rev. C. Dukes, M.A.	11	11	3
Anerley, Rev. W. H. Smith	6	0	0
Bishop Stortford, Rev. W. Cuthbertson	12	7	0
Wallingford, Rev. C. W. Davies	2	16	3
Benson, per ditto	1	7	0
Gainsborough, H. H. Lucketh	2	13	6
South Petherton and Lopen, Rev. W. Densham	5	5	0
Old Meeting, Norwich, Rev. J. Hallett	10	0	0
Woodbridge, Rev. F. Hastings	2	19	0
Pately Bridge, Rev. L. S. Dewhurst	2	8	5
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Rev. G. Stewart	21	10	0
West Looe, Rev. J. Aspinall	2	0	0
Hexham	1	18	0
Long Sutton, Rev. J. Miller, M.A.	3	10	4
Blandford, Rev. B. Gray	6	1	2
Witham, Rev. J. Dewnap	5	12	0
Ramsbottom, Rev. Thos. Cain	16	17	7
Paddington, Rev. G. D. Macgregor	21	0	0
Rev. T. W. David	14	16	5
Wrexham, Rev. F. B. Brown	10	13	0
Stepney, Rev. J. Kennedy, M.A.	22	2	0
Plumstead, Rev. T. Davies	2	9	8
Leicester, Rev. J. A. Pictou, M.A.	20	3	5
High Wycombe, Rev. J. Hayden	3	2	0
Southport West End, Rev. J. Chater	18	14	4
Town Foot, Al-ton, Rev. J. Dickenson	2	2	10
Sowerby Bridge, Rev. R. Moffett	8	0	0
Hindley, Rev. W. Turner	3	9	0
Builth, Rev. D. P. Davies	1	13	0
Little Lever, Rev. E. Prickford	1	11	0
Fordingbridge, by Mr. Oates	2	8	7
Mevagissey, by Mr. W. Duncalf	2	14	6
Sandford, Rev. W. Pope	2	17	6
Bassingbourne, Rev. J. Harrison	3	0	0

Leghtcliffe, by Mr. A. Alexander	5	4	6
Carlisle, Charlotte-street, Rev. W. A. Wrigley	9	0	0
Hull, Fish-street, Rev. E. Jukes	11	3	4
Lambrooke, Rev. G. Taylor	2	2	0
Slough, Rev. G. Robbins	47	9s. 6d.	9
Mr. Merrieles	57	0s. 0d.	9
Scarborough, Rev. R. Bagnall	16	7	0
Warley, Rev. F. James	1	11	3
Dartford, Rev. J. Hodson	2	10	0
Ongar	2	10	9
City-road Chapel, Rev. A. Hannay	41	4	2
Bognor, by Rev. R. Ashton	1	16	0
Great Malvern, Don., Rev. J. Perkins	1	0	0
Mitcham, Rev. T. Orr	6	15	0
Thame, Rev. C. Hardie	5	0	0
Mile-end, Rev. W. Tyler	6	0	0
Merton, Rev. R. Davies	5	2	4
Finchley, Rev. S. W. M'All, M.A.	4	18	6
Stone, Don., by Mr. Woolley	0	2	6
Ledbury, Rev. T. Young	1	18	0
Seaham Harbour, Rev. J. Farquhar	1	5	0
Hawthorne Hall Working Men, by Mr. G. M. Murphy	2	0	0
Stowmarket, Rev. John Reeve	12	1	0
Cheshill, Rev. J. H. Twining	4	2	6
Uxbridge, Rev. R. P. Clarke	10	0	0
Castle Hedingham, Rev. S. Steer	7	0	0
Edgbaston, Rev. G. B. Johnson	35	15	6
Stockport, Rev. A. Clarke	10	0	0
West Bromwich, Rev. J. Whewell	12	13	10
Elswick, Rev. J. Armitage	2	15	0
Attercliffe, Rev. J. Calvert	5	17	0
Westerham, Rev. A. Bell	1	10	0
Swansea, Rev. Dr. Rees	4	5	3
Poplar, Rev. Dr. Smith	24	0	0

#### MORE LIGHT ON THE JAMAICA MASSACRES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I have from the first felt satisfied that, in due course of time, the truth respecting the Jamaica massacres would come out. The *Colonial Standard*, one of the leading newspapers in that island, has been an exceeding favourite with certain journals in this country, which quoted its reports and opinions as Gospel, never deeming it possible that its correspondents might be writing under a feeling of restraint, if not of absolute terror, and that our version of the state of things was at least as trustworthy as their own. It is too much to expect anything like fairness from those papers which have not only systematically and designedly excluded all communications coming from our friends, but have persistently and with *malice prepense*, misrepresented us and our motives, and bespattered us with abuse; nevertheless, as they quoted from the authorities which they believed to be on their side, they may perhaps like to have another opportunity of publishing further information from the same source. With this view the present communication, with the letter appended thereto—addressed to the British press through me—is sent to you for insertion. Were it not already too long, I would venture to add a few more facts which have reached me by the same mail; I must, however, reserve them for another time. I have only to add that the notes of the trial of my friend, the late Hon. G. W. Gordon, are in my hands, and I hope to be able to give them to the public in a few days.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

L. A. CHAMEROVZOW.

Paris, January 17, 1866.

"I have been so busily engaged in the Reporters' Gallery of the late House of Assembly, and with my reportorial duties generally, that I have had no time to peruse the English papers to hand by the present mail. I have, however, been told that some have been writing in very disparaging terms of me, and my correspondence to the *Colonial Standard*, written when I was at Morant Bay, the scene of the recent unfortunate riot. I have not seen these comments, but I am so assured. I desire most anxiously to put myself right with the British public, and I take the earliest opportunity to do so.

"I was sent to Morant Bay as special correspondent to the *Colonial Standard*, at a period when that village was under martial law, the horrors and terrors of which I never anticipated. I saw men flogged and hanged for no just cause, the former until their very blood formed river-courses down their backs; and every man, woman, and child at Morant Bay, myself included, dreaded the very appearance of the chief actor (the Provost-Marshal) in these revolting scenes. In such a condition of fear, many atrocities committed there, although chronicled in my rough note-book, I felt that I dared not have given in their true character without incurring the risk of being handled very roughly. Then some of those who had been arrested as 'political prisoners' were my most intimate friends. I was known by the authorities to be intimate with them. I then felt that I, too, might become the subject of suspicion on the part of the authorities; so, to avoid this, I thought the only safe course was to endorse, for a time, the many acts lawlessly perpetrated at Morant Bay by the Provost-Marshal. I was obliged, under the pressure of circumstances, to write as I did, because it was at my utmost peril to have attempted to find fault; and yet I saw these atrocities going on, and felt that they ought to be laid before the public. I had no alternative but to put them before the public in the manner that I did. It was enough for me that the statements existed as records of the evil doings; and I looked forward to a time of tranquillity and security, when the pressure would no longer be upon me, and when I would be able to state my opinions without let or hindrance. It was too fearful a reign of terror for me to have attempted to find fault; but, when I desired the public to know that men were slain in such numbers, that they were being packed like sardines in a pan, I gave the public the information in a way safest to myself. So also with the case of Genge, Marshal, and others. I saw that murder in the direct degree was perpetrated in Marshal's case. I told the sad tale in the safest way I could, without getting my neck in a similar noose, and left the public to draw their own inferences; and they accordingly drew the inferences I desired.

"I direct your attention to the case of Sergeant-Major Judah, who succeeded me as special correspondent at Morant Bay, in consequence of my health having broken down from exposure and the fearful stench that pervaded the place on account of the number of

dead people that were buried within the precincts of the little town, very few feet below the surface of the ground. That gentleman simply stated in one of his communications that the Morant Bay magazine was left unguarded. He wrote that in the interests of the Government, as he thought; and it gave offence to Brigadier-General Nelson and to his Excellency the Governor, and he was, 'in the most public manner' (I quote from the official order), deprived of his stripes and pay, dismissed from the volunteer service, and received a broad hint that, if martial law had not terminated, he would have been treated as a rebel.

"Martial law has now been raised. The British public have manifested a spirit that will make the authorities here pause before they venture to assail the liberty of the subject, and make us feel more confidence in British justice, and, were that possible, more loyal. Thus inspired with a feeling of safety, I hesitate not in declaring to the British public, that the atrocities committed at Morant Bay, during martial law, by the Provost-Marshal, under the sanction of the authorities, will cause a blush on many a British cheek when chronicled. I hesitate not to say murder, foul murder, has been perpetrated in the face of open day; and I fear not to tell it, that Mr. George William Gordon has been cruelly slain by the authorities, not a tittle of legal evidence having been adduced to warrant even his being placed upon his trial. I have always understood that British justice demands that the accused and the accuser shall be confronted. But (I regret to record the outrage) Mr. Gordon's accusers were seventy miles away from the court-martial. They sent up affidavits, which the court-martial received as evidence. That is one dark feature of the solemn farce. Mr. Gordon's fate had been determined long, long, before he gave himself up. Again, Mr. Gordon stated to the court, that Dr. Major, if sent for, would be able to testify as to the cause of his absence from the vestry on the day of the outbreak; a circumstance that has been dwelt upon very strongly as against him. This application was treated with contempt.

"I could go into many points involved in the trial, to show the entire innocence of the martyred man; but of that you and the public will be able to judge when you read the report of the trial sent by the present mail to the Anti-Slavery Society.

"The public of Jamaica demand that an investigation should be immediately entered upon, as to the causes of the outbreak—this they will have very little difficulty in arriving at—and the means adopted for its repression. Nothing short of a Commission wholly composed of the British element will be able to arrive at the truth. I shall be prepared to give my testimony to the horrible butcheries I witnessed before such a Commission, but certainly not before a local one, in which not an individual in the colony would have an atom of confidence.

"My opinions during martial law were the same as they are now. They were never changed. I was then shackled in the expression of my sentiments, not by the paper for which I wrote, but by the terrible daily examples I witnessed—so terrible that almost every innocent one at Morant Bay thought of the probability of his turn coming round, when he too would be visited with similar vengeance by the Provost-Marshal. Some of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace were nigh being catted by the Provost-Marshal.

"There were those to whom I could venture to whisper my thoughts and opinions, and upon them I can call to testify that I always gave expression to the sentiments that I now express. But what with the terrors of martial law around us, the system of espionage that existed, and directly after martial law the passing of an Act making it treason and sedition to give expression to any thoughts and opinions antagonistic to the action of the Government, we were all forced to act the part of dissemblers, many other members of the press included; but, looking forward with intense anxiety for the expression of British opinion, upon which hung the hopes of many, as the only thing that seemed to them, if expressed as it has been, sufficient to offer resistance to the tide of wrong and oppression on the part of those in power.

"Under these circumstances I wrote. Under far different circumstances I now write; and if I at all merit censure, it is for possessing a natural dread, a desire to avoid the laceration of my flesh 'by way of caution.' Ah! and a noose placed around my neck.

"Thanking you, Sir, for the space you have been pleased to give to this communication in the columns of your influential journal,

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"A. W. H. LAKE,

"Reporter, *Colonial Standard*.

"Kingston, Jamaica, December 22, 1865."

#### DR. HOLBROOK.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly insert in your next paper the following resolution, adopted this evening at the monthly meeting of the Congregational Board?—"That this meeting presents its thanks to Dr. Holbrook for his address, and most earnestly expresses its deep interest in the effort to ameliorate the temporal and spiritual condition of the freedmen of the United States, through the medium of the American Association."

Dr. Holbrook will be happy to occupy any pulpit placed at his service, or attend any meeting, so far as his engagements will allow. His address is 11, Queen-square, W.C.

Yours truly,

ROBERT ASHTON,

I. VALE MUMMERY,

Congregational Library, Finsbury, January 16, 1866. } Secretaries.

#### THE PASTORS' RETIRING FUND.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I am desirous, through the medium of your columns, to make your numerous readers acquainted with the character and claims of this Fund, and thus ensue their sympathy and support.

The late ever-to-be-revered John Angell James generously devoted 500*l.* of his Jubilee Testimonial to form the basis of a fund for aged and infirm Congregational pastors, which sum he afterwards augmented from his private resources to 1,000*l.*, on the condition that the Congregational Union would raise 4,000*l.*, within a given period of time. This and more than this was



done before that eminent man and minister was taken from us; and now it has reached a figure which, had he been still alive, would have no less astonished than delighted him.

This institution took on a legal existence in September, 1860, and its affairs are conducted by a board of managers, composed of an equal number of lay and ministerial members, representing the larger portion of England and Wales, and whose services are wholly gratuitous; while the expenses connected with the formation and subsequent working of the Fund up to the present time, have not exceeded one and a-half per cent.

The immediate object of the Fund is to facilitate the retirement of Congregational ministers from the pastorate when no longer able, by reason of age or infirmity, efficiently to discharge its duties; but this object involves the prosperity of the churches no less than the advantage of the pastors; and hence the churches have a special interest in the existence and the provisions of the Fund. The older pastors are often deemed a burden upon the churches, and yet it would be alike ungrateful and unkind to throw them upon a cold and precarious charity.

Within the short period of five years, the Fund has reached no less a sum than 40,000*l*.

An amount equal to nearly 1,700*l*. per annum is disbursed in the form of annuities ranging from 20*l*. to 50*l*. each.

No fewer than SIXTY-SIX pastors have received exhibitions or annuities within the five years just ended.

Of these twenty have died, leaving forty-six upon the roll, whose ages range from thirty-four up to eighty-four, and who are located in almost every county in England.

A capital of 100,000*l*. at four per cent., would ensure an annuity of 40*l*. for every pastor, if need be, who legitimately belongs to the Congregational body. Is not this worthy of an effort on the part of the churches? And, since nothing short of this will suffice, we appeal with confidence to the sympathy and generous co-operation of both pastors and people. It is computed that in England and Wales we have at least two thousand Congregational churches; now, if each church were to raise on an average the small annual sum of fifty shillings for ten successive years, and then to terminate, our object would be gained. This could easily be done, less or more, by subscriptions and donations, or by annual congregational or sacramental collections; or were two or three ladies in each congregation to make this their specific mission, they would have no difficulty in raising the sum of 5*l*. per annum for ten years.

This Fund is not to be looked at in the light of a mere charity. The churches are debtors to their pastors; nor can they ever repay the debt which they owe them. The provision proffered to them by the Fund when no longer equal, on the ground of age, or infirmity, or impaired health, to their sacred duties, is nothing more than the recognition of honourable and devoted service, which can be rewarded only by the Master, whom they have served in the Gospel.

Yours truly,

R. FERGUSON.

All contributions to be forwarded to the Rev. Dr. Ferguson, 15, Carlton-Hill East, St. John's Wood, London, N.W., of whom may be obtained reports, and other printed documents relating to the objects and operations of the Fund.

## Foreign and Colonial.

### FRANCE.

#### SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

The session of the French Legislature was opened at one o'clock on Monday by the Emperor, who delivered the following speech:—

*Gentlemen Senators, Gentlemen Deputies,—*

The opening of the legislative session allows of the periodical exposition of the situation of the empire and the expression to you of my views. As in the preceding years I shall examine with you the principal questions which interest our country. Abroad peace seems assured everywhere, for everywhere men are seeking the means of amicably solving difficulties instead of cutting them asunder by arms. The meeting of the French and English fleets in the same ports has shown that the relations formed on fields of battle are not weakened; time has only cemented the accord of the two countries. In regard to Germany my intention is to continue to observe a policy of neutrality which, without preventing us from sometimes being grieved or rejoiced, leaves us nevertheless strangers to any questions in which our own interests are not directly engaged. Italy, which has been recognised by nearly all the European Powers, has affirmed its unity by inaugurating its capital in the centre of the peninsula. We have grounds for reckoning on the scrupulous execution of the treaty of the 15th September, and on the indispensable maintenance of the power of the Holy Father.

The ties which attach us to Spain and Portugal are become still more close by my late interviews with the Sovereigns of those two kingdoms.

You have shared with me the general indignation produced by the assassination of President Lincoln; and recently the death of the King of the Belgians has caused unanimous regrets.

In Mexico the Government founded by the will of the people is becoming consolidated. The opposing party, vanquished and dispersed, have no longer a leader; the national troops have exhibited valour, and the country has found guarantees of order and security, which have developed its resources and increased its commerce with France alone from 21 to 77 millions. Thus, according to the hopes which I expressed last year, our expedition approaches its termination.

I am entering into an understanding with the Emperor Maximilian to fix the epoch of the recall of our troops, in order that their return may be effected without compromising the French interests which we have been defending in that distant country.

North America, issuing victoriously out of a formidable struggle, has re-established the old Union, and solemnly proclaimed the abolition of slavery. France, which forgets no noble page of her history, offers up sincere wishes for the prosperity of the great American

Republic, and for the maintenance of amicable relations which soon will have had a century's duration. The emotion produced in the United States by the presence of our troops on Mexican soil will become pacified by the frankness of our declarations. The American people will comprehend that our expedition (to which we invited them) was not opposed to their interests. Two nations, equally jealous of their independence, ought to avoid every step which might affect their dignity and their honour.

At home the tranquillity which has not ceased to reign has permitted me to visit Algeria, where my presence, I hope, will not have been useless to reassure interests and bring races closer together. My absence from France has, besides, proved that I could be replaced by an upright heart and an elevated mind.

It is in the midst of populations satisfied and confiding that our institutions perform their functions. The municipal elections are conducted with the greatest order and the most entire liberty.

The Maire being in the commune the representative of the central power, the Constitution has conferred upon me the right to select him from among the citizens at large, but the election of intelligent and devoted men has permitted me nearly everywhere to choose the Maire from among the members of the municipal councils.

The law upon coalitions, which had given rise to some apprehensions, has been carried out with a strict impartiality on the side of the Government, and with moderation on the part of those interested. The working class, always intelligent, has comprehended that the more facility is accorded it to discuss its interests, the more it is bound to respect the liberty of each and the security of all.

The inquiry into the co-operative societies has demonstrated how just were the bases of the law which has been laid before you on this important subject. This law will permit the establishment of numerous associations for the benefit of labour and of providence. In order to favour the development of them I have decided that the authorisation to meet together shall be accorded to all those who, outside of politics, may desire to deliberate respecting their industrial and commercial interests. This liberty will not be limited except by the guarantees which public order requires.

The state of our finances will show you on the one hand that the revenue continues in its progressive increase, while on the other the expenditure tends to decrease. In the new budgets the accidental or extraordinary sources of revenue have been replaced by normal and permanent resources. The law upon the redemption of the debt which will be submitted to you shows the establishment of certain revenues, and affords fresh guarantees to the creditors of the State. The equilibrium of the budget is secured by a surplus of revenue. In order to attain this result it was necessary to effect economies in the greater part of the public services, among others in the War Department.

The army being upon a peace footing, there was only the alternative of reducing either the regimental *cadres* or the effective. The latter measure was impracticable, since the regiments hardly mustered their necessary strength of men.

The welfare of the service required even that it should be augmented. In suppressing the *cadres* of 220 companies, of forty-six squadrons, of forty batteries, but transferring the soldiers to the companies and squadrons remaining, we have rather strengthened than weakened our regiments. The natural guardian of the interests of the army, I would not have consented to these reductions if they were to change our military organisation or injuriously affect men the services and the devotion of whom I have been able to appreciate. Finally, the maintenance of all the officers, without deceiving or compromising any future career, and the admission into administrative careers of officers and sub-officers who approach the period of their retirement, will soon re-establish the regular course of promotion. All interests find themselves thus guaranteed, and the country will not show herself ungrateful towards those who have shed their blood for her.

The Budget of Public Works and that of Education have not undergone any diminution. It was needful to preserve to the great enterprises of the State their fruitful activity, and to maintain for public instruction its energetic impulse. Within the last few months, thanks to the devotion of the schoolmaster, 13,000 new classes for adults have been opened in the communes of the empire. Agriculture has made great progress since 1852. If at the present time it suffers from the low price of grain, this depreciation is the inevitable consequence of the superabundance of the harvest, and not of the suppression of the sliding scale. Economical transformations develop the general prosperity, but they cannot prevent partial difficulties. I have thought that it would be useful to open a serious inquiry into the state and the wants of agriculture. It will confirm, I am convinced, the principles of commercial freedom, and will facilitate the study of the means suitable either to assuage local suffering, or to realise new progress. The extent of our international transactions has not been weakened, and general commerce, which last year was more than seven milliards, has been increased by 700 millions.

In the midst of this ever-growing prosperity, unquiet spirits, under the pretext of hastening the Liberal progress of the Government, would desire to hinder that progress by depriving the Government of all force and initiation. They seize upon a word borrowed by me from the Emperor Napoleon I., and confound instability with progress. The Emperor declaring the necessity of the continual amelioration of human institutions meant to say that the only lasting changes are those which operate with time by the amelioration of public morals. These ameliorations will result from the mitigation of passions, and not from untimely modifications in our fundamental laws. What advantage can there be in effort to resume on the morrow that which was cast away on the eve? The Constitution of 1852, submitted to the acceptance of the people, has undertaken to found a system rational and wisely based upon the just equilibrium of the different powers of the State. It stands at an equal distance from the two extremes. With a Chamber mistress of the fate of Ministers the Executive is without authority and without mind. In the same way, it is without control if the elective Chamber is not independent and in possession of legiti-

mate prerogative. Our constitutional forms, which have a certain analogy with those of the United States, are not defective because they differ from those of England. Each people should have institutions conformable to its genius and its traditions. Every Government certainly has its defects; but in casting a glance upon the past, I am gratified to see at the end of fourteen years France respected abroad, tranquil at home, without political prisoners in its gaols, and without exiles beyond its frontiers. The nation has sufficiently discussed during eighty years the theories of government. Is it not more useful at the present day to look for the practical means of ameliorating the moral and material condition of the people? Let us employ ourselves in spreading everywhere with enlightenment the wholesome doctrines of economy, the love of what is good, and the principles of religion. Let us endeavour to solve by means of the freedom of commercial intercourse the difficult problem of the just distribution of productive forces; and let us endeavour to ameliorate the conditions of labour in the fields as well as in the workshops. When all Frenchmen, to-day invested with political rights, shall have been enlightened by education, they will discern the truth without difficulty, and will not allow themselves to be seduced by deceitful theories. When all those who gain their bread from day to day shall have seen those benefits increase which assiduous labour procures they will become the firm support of a society which guarantees their well-being and their dignity. In fine, when all shall have received from infancy those principles of faith and of morals which elevate man in his own eyes, they will know that above human intelligence, above the efforts of science and of reason, there exists a Supreme Will which regulates the destinies of individuals as well as those of nations.

The following is the definitive result of the elections for the department of the Orne: M. de Mackau, 15,981; Duke Pasquier, 14,862.

### SPAIN.

General Prim took refuge in Portuguese territory on Saturday. This news appears to be authentic. It was thought he was making his way into Andalusia, across the mountains. But if he had intended doing so, his mind was changed. Two sergeants convicted of sedition in Madrid have been executed, and the remaining sergeants, two lieutenants, and one captain of the 1st Regiment of Cuirassiers, have been embarked for the Philippine Islands, accused of an attempt to raise an *émeute* in Madrid.

### AMERICA.

#### THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The diplomatic correspondence concerning Mexico has been submitted to Congress.

In July last Maximilian's agent made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain Federal recognition through the intermediation of M. de Montholon.

On November 16 Mr. Seward wrote to Mr. Bigelow, representing that the presence and the operations of the French army in Mexico, and its maintenance of an authority there, caused serious concern to the United States. Nevertheless, the objection of the United States is still broader, and includes the authority itself which the French army is thus maintaining, and which is in direct antagonism to the policy of the Federal Government and the principle on which it is founded. Every day's experience of its operation confirms the justice of the views expressed by the Federal Government at the time that the attempt to institute that authority first became known. The United States still regard the attempt to establish permanently a foreign Imperial Government in Mexico as disallowable and impracticable, because the United States could not now agree to compromise the position heretofore assumed. They are not prepared to recognise, or pledge themselves hereafter to recognise, any political institutions in Mexico in opposition to the Republican Government with which they have so long maintained friendly relations. He dwells so earnestly upon this branch of the political relations because at present it supersedes those of commerce in the consideration of the American people.

On the 30th of November Mr. Bigelow reports having read Mr. Seward's despatch to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, who thanked him, though he felt obliged to say that he derived neither pleasure nor satisfaction from its contents.

On the 16th of December Mr. Seward writes to Mr. Bigelow that it is the President's purpose that France should be respectfully informed upon two points—first, that the United States earnestly desire to cultivate sincere friendship with France; secondly, that this policy would be eminently jeopardised unless France could deem it consistent with her interest and honour to desist from prosecuting armed intervention in Mexico, to overthrow the existing Republican Government, and establish upon its ruins a foreign Monarchy.

In conclusion, Mr. Seward says that the United States will not recognise Maximilian even if the French troops are not withdrawn from Mexico.

The papers presented to Congress include a confidential letter from M. Drouyn de Lhuys to M. de Montholon, dated October 18, stating that he had renewed the assurance of the strong desire of the French Government to withdraw its auxiliary corps as soon as circumstances permitted. The French Government has been ready to adopt, without a moment's delay, the basis of an understanding with the Washington Government. What it asked of the United States was an assurance that it was not their intention to impede the consolidation of the new order of things founded in Mexico. The best guarantee the French Government could desire would be Federal recognition of Maximilian.



On December 6th Mr. Seward wrote to M. Montolou, saying:—

After a review of all the facts, the President is gratified with the assurance you give of the Emperor's good disposition. I regret, however, to be obliged to say that the condition which the Emperor presents is one which seems to be impracticable.

The Senate has adopted a resolution asking the President for information regarding the military order forbidding the exportation of arms over the Californian frontier, and whether the order was not a violation of neutrality towards Mexico.

The House of Representatives has passed a resolution asking the President for the correspondence in regard to the kidnapping of a child of an American lady in the city of Mexico, by the usurper of that Republic, called Emperor, under the pretence of making such child a Prince; whether the United States has been asked to interfere with the view of having the child restored to its parents; and what action has been taken upon the subject. The resolution refers to a child of Madame Iturbide.

#### AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 26.—Parliament was dissolved on the 12th inst. Intense excitement has been caused in South Australia by the outbreak of war between Spain and Chili. All sales of copper have been stopped.

Advices from New Zealand state that the rebels on the east coast had been defeated, and surrendered at Napier on the 18th inst. The pah at Poverty Bay had been attacked and captured.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The King of Hanover has signed the treaty of commerce between the Zollverein and Italy.

A submarine telegraph cable was successfully laid on Sunday between Leghorn and the island of Corsica.

The *Times*' New York correspondent says that with gold at 138 people are paying higher prices for everything than when gold was at 260.

THE ST. LAWRENCE FROZEN OVER.—The *Montreal Gazette* of the 5th inst. states that opposite that city the river St. Lawrence was frozen completely over on the 4th, and some persons ventured to walk across. It was expected that on the 5th there would be a free safe bridge of ice to last to the spring.

THE SLAVE TRADE AND THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.—From an article in the *Times*, it appears that in consequence of the stringent character of the blockade kept up by the British squadron on the west coast of Africa, and also indirectly from the action of America and of Spain on the slave question, there was only one considerable shipment of slaves from that coast during the whole of last year, and that even this cargo was ultimately captured off the coast of Cuba. One or two smaller shipments may, perhaps, have been effected, but at most of the stations the trade was absolutely stopped.

LORD BROUGHAM AND SPANISH ABOLITIONISM.—Advices from Madrid state that the Society for the Abolition of Slavery established in that city has unanimously elected Lord Brougham its honorary president. The fact of any such body being in existence in that city is of itself a very significant circumstance, as indicating the strong feeling which is springing up in favour of negro emancipation. Lord Brougham has since written expressing his satisfaction at the progress of the movement, and stating that he considers it a high honour to accept the office which has been conferred upon him.

THE PAPAL ARMY.—The *Mémorial Diplomatique* says:—"Our letters from Rome formally contradict a rumour according to which Cardinal Antonelli had officially made it known that arrangements have been entered into with the Cabinet of Vienna or Madrid for procuring 1,500 or 2,000 troops. The truth is, that the Holy See has of late found in France the best opportunities for recruiting soldiers, and that it can obtain in France 1,500 or 2,000 soldiers, either volunteers or men belonging to the Foreign Legion. It is also true that the Holy Father is very sensible of the facilities which have been afforded to him by the French Government to accelerate the recruitment of his army, and for which he manifests his gratitude on all occasions."

#### THE FOUNDERING OF THE STEAMSHIP LONDON.

Details of this awful calamity, briefly reported in our last, are now published. The *London*, launched at Blackwall in 1864, belonged to Messrs. Money Wigram and Sons, and is said to have been the finest vessel of her class that ever left the port of London. According to a narrative compiled from the statements of Mr. Greenhill, the engineer, she left the river, bound for Melbourne, at the end of December, but met with such heavy weather that she was obliged to take refuge for a time at Spithead. She subsequently touched at Plymouth. A sad casualty occurred here. A pilot-boat put off a small boat, having on board the pilot and his assistant, to bring the *London* inside the breakwater. When the boat was about 100 yards from the *London*, a sea capsized her, and both the pilot and his assistant were thrown into the water. Captain Martin (of the *London*) instantly ordered one of his lifeboats to be lowered, and with great difficulty the assistant-pilot was rescued, but the pilot was drowned. The vessel left Plymouth on Saturday, the 6th inst., and ran at once into frightful weather in the Channel. On the 7th and 8th it blew fiercely; on the 9th the ship lost jibboom, foretop-mast, top-gallant-mast, and royal-mast. The large spars were

not wholly detached from the ship, but hanging just by the stays, swinging to and fro with such violence that the crew were wholly unable to secure them. The state of things became hourly more critical, but as yet no person felt anxiety for the ultimate safety of the ship.

About 3 p.m., a tremendous sea struck the ship and carried the port lifeboat clean away from the davits. All that evening and through the succeeding night the wind blew a very heavy gale, and the sea ran very high, but the screw was still kept steaming easy ahead. At 3 a.m. on Wednesday, the 10th instant, Captain Martin sent for Mr. Greenhill, the chief engineer, and informed him of his intention to put the ship about and run for Plymouth, and he desired that full speed should be got up directly. This was immediately done. In half-an-hour after the ship's course had been altered, she was again struck by a tremendous sea, which carried away the starboard lifeboat, and the same sea stove in the starboard cutter. At noon on this day the ship's position was lat. 46 48 N., 8 7 W. A very heavy cross sea was running, with the wind now dead astern of the ship, which caused her to roll heavily. But no danger was even now anticipated, and all through the evening of Wednesday, and long after midnight, the ship continued to steam slowly ahead, the captain and his officers remaining steadily at their posts, and the passengers appearing to have full reliance upon the skill of Captain Martin to bring them safely to port. At 10 30 p.m., on Wednesday, the ship still rolling deeply in a heavy cross sea, and the wind blowing a whole gale from the south-west, a mountain of water fell heavily over the waist of the ship, and spent its destructive force upon the main hatchway, over the engine-room, completely demolishing this massive structure, measuring 12 ft. by 8 ft., and flooding with tons of water this portion of the ship. Instant endeavours to repair the hatchway were made with a promptitude and vigour commensurate with the imminent crisis. Every spare sail that could be got at, and even blankets and mattresses from all parts of the ship, were thrown over the aperture, but each succeeding sea shipped by the vessel tore away the frail resource of the moment, and not more than ten minutes after the hatchway had been destroyed the water had risen above the furnaces and up to the waists of the engineers and firemen employed in this part of the ship. The lower decks were also now flooded with the rush of waters the ship was continually taking in. The chief engineer remained at his post until the water had risen above his waist, when he went on deck and reported that his fires were out, and his engines rendered useless. Captain Martin, with calm conviction, remarked that he was not surprised; on the contrary, he had expected such a result. Finding his noble ship at length little more than a log on the water, Captain Martin ordered his maintop-sail to be set, in the hope of keeping her before the wind. This had scarcely been accomplished when the force of the wind tore the sail into ribands, with the exception of one corner, under which the ship lay to throughout the remainder of the night. The donkey engine was supplied with steam by a boiler upon deck, and all the deck pumps were kept going throughout the night, and the passengers of all classes, now aroused to a sense of their imminent danger, shared with the crew their arduous labours. Notwithstanding every effort, the water still gained upon the pumps, and the gale continuing at its height, cross seas with tremendous force were constantly breaking over the vessel. The motion of the ship became low and heavy, and she refused to rise to the action of the waves. At a quarter after four o'clock on Thursday morning she was struck by a stern sea, which carried away four of her stern ports, and admitted a flood of water through the breach. From this time all efforts were useless, and at daybreak Captain Martin, whose cool intrepidity had never for a moment forsaken him, entered the cuddy, where all classes of the passengers had now taken refuge, and responding to a universal appeal, calmly announced the cessation of all human hope. It is a remarkable fact that this solemn admission was as solemnly received—a resigned silence prevailing throughout the assembly, broken only at intervals by the well-timed and appropriate exhortations of the Rev. Mr. Draper, whose spiritual services had been incessant during the previous twenty-four hours. At ten o'clock, the ship still rolling deeply, an attempt was made to launch the starboard pinnace, but a sea struck her just as she reached the water, and she sank, leaving a crew of five men struggling for their lives. As the ship was lying to three of them managed to scramble up the sides of the ship, and the other two were rescued by ropes being thrown to them. After this the exhausted crew appeared indifferent to their fate, and no further effort at launching the remaining boats was made until one o'clock, when, the water having reached the main chains and the ship evidently settling down, the port pinnace was got over the ship's side. Even at this moment the sea was so heavy that those of the passengers who were within reach of the boat appeared to prefer the frail shelter of the sinking vessel to the obvious dangers of a small boat in a raging sea. At this crisis, Captain Martin, always at hand, addressing Mr. Greenhill, his chief engineer, under whose command this particular boat was rated, said, "There is not much chance for the boat; there is none for the ship. Your duty is done; mine is to remain here. Get in and take command of the few it will hold." Thus prompted, Mr. Greenhill, with his fellow engineers and some few others, numbering only nineteen souls, among whom were only three second-class passengers, quitted the ship, with only a few biscuits in the shape of provisions, and not a drop of water. The pinnace had scarcely cleared the wake of the vessel, upon the poop of which upwards of fifty of the passengers were seen grouped, when a tremendous sea was seen to break over the doomed circle, who, when the ship rose slowly again, were discovered to have been swept into the surging waters. Another moment, and the vessel herself, settling down stern foremost, threw up her bows into the air and sank beneath the waves.

The pinnace having no sails on board could only keep afloat before the wind, and was repeatedly in danger of swamping. They had not been afloat two hours before they saw a full-rigged ship sail past them, but at too great a distance to hail. At three a.m. on Friday they sighted the sails of a brig, the crew of which overheard their shouts and bore towards them; but, failing to get into the track of the boat, after making several fruitless tacks, she bore away. At daybreak a full-rigged

cutter was observed at some distance, and, hoisting a shirt upon an oar, they endeavoured, but in vain, to attract attention. Shortly afterwards the Italian barque *Adrianople*, Captain Cavaşa, bound with a cargo of wheat from Constantinople for Cork, hove in sight, and the captain having observed the pinnace, immediately shortened sail, and laid to, preparing to take them on board. On reaching the ship, notwithstanding the stress of weather and straitened means for the support of so large an increase to his crew, Captain Cavaşa received the Englishmen with unbounded kindness and hospitality, supplying them with all that was necessary in their destitute condition. The exigencies of the gale had obliged Captain Cavaşa to sacrifice more than half his cargo, and during the four days' run into Falmouth the weather carried away his rudder, and brought into useful requisition the services of his English passengers.

The *Western News* gives additional statements of a most affecting character:—

It was at ten o'clock on the morning of that fatal Thursday that Captain Martin had the terrible task of making known to the 200 passengers that the ship was sinking, and that they must prepare for the worst. She was then as low in the water as the main chains. The whole of the passengers and crew gathered, as with one consent, in the chief saloon, and, having been calmly told by Captain Martin that there was no hope left, a remarkable and unanimous spirit of resignation came over them at once. There was no screaming or shrieking by women or men, no rushing on deck, or frantic cries. All calmly resorted to the saloon, where the Rev. Mr. Draper, one of the passengers, prayed aloud, and exhorted the unhappy creatures by whom he was surrounded. Dismay was present to every heart, but disorder to none. Mothers were weeping sadly over the little ones about with them to be engulfed, and the children, ignorant of their coming death, were pitifully inquiring the cause of so much woe. Friends were taking leave of friends, as if preparing for a long journey; others were crouched down with Bibles in their hands, endeavouring to snatch consolation from passages long known or long neglected. Incredible, we are told, was the composure which, under such circumstances, reigned around. Captain Martin stationed himself in the poop, going occasionally forward or into the saloon; but to none could he offer a word of comfort by telling them that their safety was even probable. He joined now and then for a few moments in the public devotions, but his place to the last was on the deck. About two o'clock in the afternoon, the water gaining fast on the ship, and no signs of the storm subsiding being apparent, a small band of men determined to trust themselves to the mercy of the waves in a boat rather than go down without a struggle. Leaving the saloon, therefore, they got out and lowered away the port-cutter, into which sixteen of the crew and three of the passengers succeeded in getting and in launching her clear of the ship. These nineteen men shouted for the captain to come with them, but with that heroic courage which was his chief characteristic, he declined to go with them, saying, "No, I will go down with the passengers; but I wish you God-speed and safe to land." The boat then pulled away, tossing about helplessly on the crests of the gigantic waves. Scarcely had they gone eighty yards, or been five minutes off the deck, when the fine steamer went down stern-foremost with her crowd of human beings, from whom one confused cry of helpless terror arose, and all was silent for ever.

After the pinnace had got away from the *London*, and in the brief interval before she foundered, a rush was seen to be made to the two remaining boats, but the efforts to launch them were ineffectual, and the suddenness of the foundering at last—the *London* being an iron ship—prevented what might have been a successful second attempt to save a few more lives.

Some hairbreadth escapes in connection with this disaster are related:—

A lady who was desirous of proceeding from Plymouth with her family to Melbourne by the *London* had made repeated pressing applications to the owners' agents at Plymouth, and the captain had been consulted, but, fortunately for the applicant, had declared that his cabins were so full that he could not possibly accommodate her, a result that, at that time, caused her much disappointment. A second-class male passenger was so alarmed at the rough weather which the *London* encountered on her way down to Plymouth, that immediately on her arrival at that port he came ashore, resigned his passage, and went back to his home, thus unwittingly saving his life. A young man, as the result of some family quarrel, left his home and took a passage by the *London*. He was advertised for in the *Times*, and importuned to return, his friends being unaware of his whereabouts. Messengers were sent down to Plymouth, and an influential shipbroker in the town was employed to intercept him should he attempt to sail thence. Fortunately he was detected among the passengers of the *London*, and his family communicated with by the broker, the result of which was that a brother of the young man came down to Plymouth and persuaded the would-be emigrant to forego his voyage.

The following are the lists of the passengers and crew. The total number lost is now stated to be 220:—

First Class.—The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Owen and child, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Urquhart, Mr. and Mrs. John Patrick, Mr. and Mrs. G. Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. James Alderson, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Fenton, Mr. A. and T. R. Fenton, Mr. G. M. Smith, Mr., Mrs., Master, and Miss Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Clark and son, Mr. F. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Bevan, Dr. John Woolley, Mr. and Mrs. Dobenhams, Miss Laura Maunders, Mr. James Robertson, Mr. T. M. Tennant, Miss Dovey, Mr. G. H. Palmer, Mr. T. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Amos, Miss Catherine M'Lachlan, Mr. E. Brooks, Mr. J. Ruskin Richardson, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. James Kerr, Miss Mary Cutting, Mrs. and Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thomas and two children, Mr. A. Sandilands, Mr. E. Youngman, Mr. H. J. Dennis, Mr. E. A. Marks, Mr. D. F. De Pass, Master W. D. Burrell, Dr. Hunter.

Second Class.—Kaye Eastwood, Frederick Stone, H. J. White, Annie White, Helen Price, J. L. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Graham, B. G. Rowell, J. E. Wilson, Helen Morling, Georgiana Graham, James Dohie, Charles Gough, Allan Brace, James Woodhouse, George Cross, William Day, D. W. Lemon, Mr. and Mrs. Giffet, George Chennels, W. A. Wood, William Clayson, Mary Clayson, Thomas Wood, Elizabeth Wood,



Godfrey Wood, Bennett Beran, Susan Brooker, Henry Davis, Thomas V. Hagen, H. W. Hardinge, Francis Fryer, John Munro, D. C. Main, Charles Johnstone, Peter Fenwick, Ellen and Mary Ann Meggs, G. H. Campbell, Elizabeth Marks, E. Glynn, John, Jane, Elizabeth, Harry, Alfred, and Emily Hickman, Archibald M'Lean.

Third Class.—William Passmore, Hugh Millan, C. J. Chandler, Benjamin Hay, Ellen Jones, Selina and Alice Simpson, John and Elizabeth Henson, Mr. and Mrs. William Graham, George, Ann, and Maggie Graham, George Rolwigan, John, Elizabeth, Ellen, George and Henry Sercombe, David M'Vittie, David Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Fleck and four children, Richard Trevarrow, D. Block, J. Serkem, Zabeo Morris and Zabeo Barnett, S. Bolton, Thomas Skeggs, David and Elizabeth Smith, A. Umpway, Samuel Spring, boy, A. Hogein, James Walls, William Barrow, Susan, Caroline, and Mary Lampes, A. S. Oger, John Little, Henry M'Covey.

Officers and Crew.—Commander, Mr. J. B. Martin; Mr. Robert Harris, first officer; Mr. Arthur Freshurst, second officer; Mr. A. C. Angel, third officer; Mr. J. V. Paule, surgeon; George Bates, carpenter; Richard Morley, sail-maker; F. S. Huckstepp, captain's steward; Francis Huckstepp, steward; Grace Logan, stewardess; John MacKenzie, chief cuddy servant; John Lyall, second class steward; William Fowler, second cuddy servant; James Bennett, third cuddy servant; John Lebbond, captain's servant; Thomas Ham, captain's cook; Henry Appleton, passengers' cook; James Murphy, baker; Robert Gannon, butcher; Mr. John Greenhill, chief engineer; Mr. John Jones, second ditto; Mr. John Armour, third ditto; John Staden, boatswain; D. T. Smith, boatswain's mate. Able seamen:—William Daniels, A. Campbell, James Butcher, Robert Merritt, John King, Joseph Spurgeon, Karl Soval, Robert Thomson, Johannes Barnecker, Julius Mathews, Harman Hensturker, Karl Brown, John Brown, Samuel Brown, Benjamin Shields, Samuel Ellingham, Hans Herman, Edward Quin, Reuben Troubridge, Martin Arnold, Augusta Dittmer, Otto Olsen, Andrew Wilson, James Gough, Heinrich Butcher, Richard Lewis, H. Laberg, and Andrew Anderson; Henry Jones, winchdriver. Ordinary seamen:—George Case, R. Littlepage, Pat Short, and William Curries. Boys:—Alfred White and Edward Logan. Firemen:—John Morley, Henry Jenkins, Thomas Purkis, Frederick Halford, Thomas Brown, James Bramble, and George Crocroft. Trimmers:—George Holmes, Charles Fairbrother, George Robson, and W. M. Clark; John F. Hale, fourth cuddy servant; Alfred W. Smith, fifth cuddy servant; Morris M'Kenzie, sixth cuddy servant; and John Funnell, ordinary servant. The following who had signed articles deserted before the ship left Gravesend:—Antonio Mazzella, Walter Fortune, Martin Brooks, Anthony Dougherty, Edward Allen, and William Johnson; and the following were shipped at Plymouth:—Edward Thomas, Charles Ansell, John Mulloney, and Robert G. Stephens.

The following is the list of those saved:—John Greenhill, engineer; John Jones, second engineer; John Armour, third engineer; Thomas Brown, fireman; W. M. Edwards, midshipman; D. T. Smith, boatswain's mate; William Daniels, quartermaster; John King, A.B.; Benjamin Shield, A.B.; Richard Lewis, A.B.; James Gough, A.B.; Edward Quin, A.B.; William Crimes, O.S.; A. G. White, boatswain's boy; William Hart, carpenter's mate; Edward Gardner, second class steward; D. G. Main, John Munro, and J. E. Wilson, passengers.

In a subsequent number the *Western Morning News* adds some further details gathered from the survivors. Respecting the reluctance to go into the ship's cutter, it is said:—

Some heroic sacrifices were made. One of the passengers in the boat, Mr. John Wilson, went down into the cabin and endeavoured to persuade a friend, Mr. John Hickman, from Ballarat, to attempt to save his life by going into the boat, but, after being entreated, he said, "No, I promised my wife and children to stay by them, and I will do so." The water was then a considerable depth on the lee side of the saloon, indeed over the top of the berths, and he asked Mr. Wilson to help him in removing his four children to the windward side, out of the water. This was done, and then he shook hands with Mr. Wilson, with "Good-bye, Jack," and parted from his friend for ever. When last seen, Mr. Hickman was standing in a row with his wife and children. This occurred about an hour before the boat put off, but probably they had perished by that time, as the water had before then poured into the steamer through her cabin windows, and when the boat left, the sea was flush with the top of the poop deck, and the corpses of drowned women and children were floating over the deck. When the men were all in the boat, one of the seamen cried, "There may still be room; fetch a lady." Mr. Wilson then sprang over a portion of the deck in search of a lady he knew, but not seeing her, and knowing that every instant was precious, he said to a young girl, "Will you go?" She did not refuse, therefore Mr. Wilson seized her and took her to the bulwarks, but when she looked over the rails and saw the distance which she must spring, she said in despair, "Oh, I cannot do that." There was no time for persuasion or parley, and Mr. Wilson was obliged to drop the girl and jump from the steamer to the boat, which he fell into safely. The ship was being washed over to the boat, towards which it lunged heavily. The captain, who was walking calmly up and down the poop, had refused to leave his ship, but, just before the boat put off, he had the consideration and presence of mind to give those in the boat their "course." He told them that it lay E.N.E. to Brest, which was correct. Before the boat could be got off it was in great danger of being sucked down with the ship, which was rapidly settling beneath the water. The swirl of water round the stern that preceded the foundering had already begun to be excessive, and the boat was therefore hastily cut away. At that moment those in the boat were piteously called upon by a lady about twenty-three years of age, who, with a face which was, it is stated, livid with horror, shrieked out an offer of "a thousand guineas if you'll take me in." But in that solemn hour millions of money would have been accounted valueless, and to return must have resulted in destruction to all. One of the seamen has stated that when the boat was pushed off, and the captain had wished those in her "God-speed," the men resolved that no danger must be allowed to accrue to them from further crowding, and that some

of them drew their knives with a determination of cutting off the hands of those who might leap from the ship and endeavour to cling to the boat's gunwales. It is also stated that, long before this, when it was first made known that the vessel must go down, a passenger brought on deck a carpet-bag, and that, on his doing so, the captain gave a short melancholy laugh, and then smiled, as one of the passengers expressed it, "at the preposterous idea of the man's thinking at such a time of his property."

Down into the waves with the others has sunk Gustavus V. Brooke, the famed tragedian. The Dutch portion of the crew, twenty-one in number, refused to work, and according to the English sailors who were saved, these men went to their berth and remained there, so that the passengers had to work at the pumps for many hours with the English seamen. Mr. Brooke exerted himself incessantly. The rescued men remember with gratitude and respect the effort put forth by ministers on board. The Rev. Dr. Woolley encouraged the passengers to work at the pumps, in which he was seconded by the stewardess, who had a son on board, and cheered the passengers by her collected demeanour and constant attentions. Next must be mentioned a circumstance the publication of which may prove to be of the greatest importance. Mr. Munro states that a passenger named Eastwood, with whom he had been acquainted prior to the voyage, said to him, "Well, Jack, I think we are going to go." The answer was, "I think we are, Eastwood." The reply was, "We cannot help it. There's only one thing I regret about it; of a draught for 5000l. on the Bank of Victoria, Ballarat, I only received 200l., which I gave to the captain in the office of Money Wigram and Co. I should have liked my poor father to have got the balance." The speaker was among those who perished, but, fortunately and singularly enough, his communication was made to one of the three surviving passengers, and as the deceased Mr. Eastwood's father is known to live near Liverpool, the probability is that his son's wish will be fulfilled—a wish that was so fervent that Mr. Eastwood shed tears as he expressed it.

Mention has been made of the Rev. Mr. Draper's exhortations to the unhappy people in the chief saloon. The women sat round him reading Bibles with the children, and occasionally some man or woman would step up to Mr. Draper and say, "Pray with me, Mr. Draper"—a request that was always complied with. Up to the time the ship went down the reverend gentleman ministered to those among whom he moved constantly. He was heard to say repeatedly, "Oh, God, may those that are not converted be converted now—hundreds of them!" About an hour before the vessel sunk, Mr. Wilson met Captain Martin under the main deck aft, and asked him if it would be of use to help in carrying out the water to the second deck. He replied, "I will see," and walked to the engine-room, into which he looked down, when he turned about, came back, and said, "You may do it, but I think it is of no use." He then walked on to the poop, and having declared that he would stay and sink with the passengers, he walked about and silently looked down upon what was going on. When the boat put off with three passengers, fourteen men, and two boys, one being the youngest midshipman on his first voyage, many of the passengers, who, although expecting death, little knew how very, very soon it was to come upon them, waved their handkerchiefs and cheered when the boat got about a dozen yards from the ship, being apparently anxious that some should live to tell their hapless tale. By the time the men had rowed the gig about eighty yards, the wind came down upon them from all quarters so boisterously that they could not hear each other when shouting, and at this time they looked eagerly back, and saw their noble new vessel sinking rapidly by the stern. The stem rose so high that the keel was observed for a moment to be completely out of the water as far as the foremast. The boatswain, Stedding, of Blackwall, who has left a wife and five children; the butcher, from Blackwall, who has left a wife and family; Ham, the cook, who is a married man and a very old servant of the owners; the baker (unknown); and the purser's mate, William Riley, had made up their minds to leave the steamer in the remaining small boat over the cuddy, and had provisioned and launched her; but no sooner were they ready to put off than the foundering ship quickly slid below the waves, and left a moment an awful gulf, within whose walls of dark whirling water they fell with every human being and every article around, and were soon swallowed up. Two passengers were seen with lifebelts, but probably none were alive when they came to the surface. The spectacle was only to be seen, for in the din of the tempest no cry from the sinking multitude could be heard, and soon not a vestige was visible. As the ship sunk, it was seen that all on deck were driven forward, not by water, but by a tremendous and overpowering rush of air from below, which, as it escaped through the deck as well as the hatches, impelled all on deck forward with violence, and their dreadful struggle must have been soon ended. It was remarked that the third officer, who was named Angel, stood to the last at his post at the donkey engine, which was employed in working the pumps, and that his hands were on the engine even as the vessel disappeared. The agony of suspense had been so long maintained that on the day the London foundered the passengers were perfectly quiet and unexcited, and a surprising degree of resignation was exhibited throughout. Miss Marks, of Old Kent-road, London, was at first almost frantic; yet, when the boat left she stood calmly on deck bareheaded, and waved adieu to Mr. Wilson. Mr. Grant, one of the officers, was lively throughout, and encouraged many to toil at the pumps—a work rendered by the wind highly dangerous and difficult. Miss Brooker, from Pimlico, was heard to say as she wrung her hands, "Well, I have done all that I could, and can do no more." She then became outwardly calm. On Tuesday night, after the passengers had been alarmed by the shipping of water, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Wood, who had with her her husband and five children, Miss Brooker, and Miss Marks, read the Bible by turns in the second cabin. It was on that night that after the sea had poured down the hatch the captain said, "Boys, you may say your prayers." At twelve o'clock on the following night, Mr. Draper held a general prayer-meeting in the saloon. An extraordinary fact deserves to be recorded. A poor, old couple who had three children with them had tried in vain three times to go upon their voyage. First in a vessel

unknown, and which was wrecked; next in the Duncan Dunbar, which also was recently wrecked; and lastly, Gardner, the steward, saw the poor wife washed overboard from the London to leeward, her husband following her presently beneath the billows. Among the passengers were two stout old people who had become favourites on board, and who had been sent for by their only son. The poor creatures, on learning that they must drown, took a small quantity of brandy and went below to die together in their cabin. Mr. Bevan, a wealthy coach-proprietor, and his wife, of Melbourne, who had been enjoying a trip in Europe; Mr. Lemon, ironmonger, Bourke-street, Melbourne; Mr. M'Lean, owner of extensive baths, opposite the Albion Hotel, Melbourne, who had brought his son to be educated in England; and Mr. Barnett, Russell-street, Melbourne, who were among those who perished. The doctor on board had relatives in Plymouth. It is authoritatively stated that the emigrant steamer had no less than 1,200 tons of iron in her, and that there were fifty tons of coal on deck, which was washed about and stopped up all the scupper holes. The masts of the ship were of iron, and therefore could not be used as rafts. Several revolvers were seen in the hands of passengers, who did not conceal their intention of shooting themselves when the last moment came, preferring to meet their death, when inevitable, by a bullet rather than by drowning. The steward, indeed, overheard an offer by the owner of a pistol to a friend that he would shoot him if he desired. The well-meant offer was at that time declined. No reports of fire-arms were heard as the steamer foundered.

A correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"Captain Martin was one of the most pure-minded and unselfish men that ever lived. He was also a religious man, although he never paraded his feelings, or obtruded his opinion on others. On Christmas Day, a day or two before he left London for the last time, he attended Divine service and partook of the Holy Communion."

It appears that the Rev. Dr. John Woolley, D.D., who was unfortunately lost in the wreck of the above ship, has been erroneously described as the Bishop of Sydney. Dr. Woolley was principal of the Sydney University College, of which institution he had been an active promoter for several years, and it is understood his recent visit to England was in connection with the furtherance of the objects of the university. He has left a family of grown-up daughters in Sydney, to lament their sad bereavement.

The Rev. Daniel J. Draper, whose name is prominent in the narratives of the loss of the London, was a Wesleyan minister of Australia, who came to this country eight months ago as representative of the Methodist Conference of Australasia to the Wesleyan Conference of Great Britain. In his native county (Hampshire), in Ireland, in Scotland, as well as in London and in other parts of England, he endeared himself to a large circle of friends by his genial disposition and his able public services. His wife, who is also much lamented, was the daughter of one of the first missionaries to Tahiti, who sailed by the ship Duff at the end of the last century. Mr. Draper has left only one son, now resident in Australia.

In the list of passengers by the ship London appear the names of "Mr. Vaughan and Miss Vaughan." These were really Mr. Gustavus Vaughan Brooke and his sister. The tragedian had, when taking his passage, omitted part of his name, in order to obtain privacy and that repose during the voyage which was necessary to recruit his health and vigour before commencing a long engagement which he had undertaken with Mr. Coppin, of Melbourne. Mr. Brooke was forty-eight years of age, and was born at Dublin, the son of a gentleman of property. He was educated for the bar, but neglected this profession for that of the stage.

In the list of passengers who went down with the vessel occur the names of Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Georgiana Graham, Mr. and Mrs. William Graham, George, Ann, and Maggie Graham, and David Graham. The Mr. and Mrs. Graham first mentioned were married on the 21st December last, at Banff. Mr. Graham is the proprietor (along with a brother presently in Australia) of three large farms, or rather estates, in Victoria. He and his brother went out about twelve years ago, and have been eminently successful. In September last he returned to this country for machinery, and but four weeks ago he married Miss Bruce, Braeheads, Banff. On leaving this country by the London, Mr. Graham was taking a cousin and two brothers along with him. One of his brothers had a wife and three children. There were in all nine of the Grahams on board the London, and all have perished.—*Huntley Express*.

It is remarkable that the London is the first ship belonging to the famous house of Money Wigram and Sons, to which any serious casualty has occurred. In a century's experience, they have enjoyed a perfect immunity from loss, with the single exception of the *True Briton*, which belonged to the former generation of the firm, and foundered early in the present century in the same fatal bay.

The above is the most terrible of the losses at sea during the last fortnight, but there have been many other serious wrecks. The number of vessels lost the week before last was twenty-six, and no less than 264 have been destroyed since the 1st of January. Amongst others was the *Amalia*, one of the new line of steamers recently established in connexion with an overland route to India from Liverpool. She was a first-class steamer, 3,000 tons burden, and was owned by Messrs. Pagavanni and Co., of Liverpool. Lloyd's *Register of Shipping* describes her as having been constructed under special survey at Glasgow in 1860. She was 277 feet long, and was fitted with engines of 280-horse power. She left Liverpool on Saturday, the 6th inst., with a very heavy cargo, for Malta and Alexandria,



and the pilot left her at 3:30 that afternoon; all well. Nothing further was heard until Monday week, when the Laconia steamer reached Liverpool, and brought intelligence of the Amalia having foundered in the Bay of Biscay. The Laconia rescued the passengers and crew. The cargo of the Amalia is said to have been worth 200,000*l.* All the officers, crew, and passengers, lost their baggage and everything belonging to them. The loss of the steamer is attributable mainly to the bunkers not being fitted with lid coverings. The Christiana, an American ship, bound from London for New York, has been wrecked in mid ocean. The voyage of this ill-fated ship from beginning to end seems to have been one long succession of casualties. Her officers and men were rescued by the Varuna, an East Indiaman. The Royal Albert, from Calcutta to London, went ashore in Bude Bay, Cornwall, and every soul on board is believed to have perished. The screw-steamer Herschel has been lost in her passage to Montevideo from Rio. Crew and passengers saved. The mail-steamer Rhone, from Brazil, with 130,000*l.* in specie on board, respecting the safety of which some anxiety prevailed, has arrived at Lisbon from Southampton; she has had four boats washed overboard and has sustained damage to her screw.

The recent dreadful weather has caused so many vessels to put back to Liverpool, that the singular circumstance of sailors positively dreading to go out to sea again has occurred. The Liverpool magistrates have lately had to deal with many cases where the men preferred going to prison to voyaging in the vessels which have put back.

#### DEATH OF PROFESSOR SCOTT.

The death was announced on Saturday of Mr. Alexander John Scott, M.A., Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and of English Literature at Owens College, Manchester. The learned gentleman died at Vevay, in Belgium. The *Scotsman* has the following obituary notice of this remarkable and unique man:—

Mr. Scott was one of the earliest and one of the most powerful of our lecturers in Edinburgh. He gave short courses on the Philosophy of History, on Literature, on Dante, on Mental Philosophy, &c., and always with distinguished acceptance. There was something in the man that transcended while it enriched his words and entranced his hearers—something that made them feel that, if what reached them was good and great, there was something greater and better still unreachd and there, if it only could be uttered. There was an exuberance of living, instant thought, and that of the purest and highest kind, which, by its very richness and fullness prevented its adequate expression—not that he was a confused or imperfect thinker, or even cloudy, except such clouds as our visible heaven must always have—and his were always in the upper heavens—at once their glory and its gloom; but he thought, and felt, and was moved at the very moment he spoke, and his words partook somewhat of the fine confusion of immediate, formative life. It was like seeing and listening unawares to the spontaneous movements and the heart-music of the soul, working out for its own delectation its own deepest themes.

This it was that made Mr. Scott's written thoughts so ineffectual to give anything like a true and rounded idea of his nature and of its powers—it was as if he had to stop the machine when recording its doings. You felt in his lectures that he came there, not thoughtlessly it is true, but not with ready-made thought, much less ready-made words; he was going to think aloud, and before you. Instead of telling you of his mental experiments yesterday, he, like a high spiritual chemist, performed them before the eyes of your mind. It was wonderful the charm this gave him over those who were willing and able to be so charmed.

Hence, too, it came that men of the finest nature and culture—men themselves dealers in truth at first-hand—men among the foremost of our time—had for Mr. Scott's conversation and improvisatore prelections a regard quite peculiar, and prized him as a true fountain of living thought—not a laborious pump or insipid cistern. His mind was essentially philosophic; he was in search of unity in the midst of all multifariousness and often apparent discrepancy—in search, too, of the Supreme One in whom all things meet. He was a student in that ultimate science—the science of sciences—into which all that are special discharge themselves, and are willing to be lost. That this idea of knowledge was not by him fully realised is only to say that the finite and the maimed cannot contain, much less express, the infinite and the perfect; but he had, and he gave glimpses into that "ampler ether, that diviner air"; he made us feel that there is somewhere an absolute and eternal, not the less that to us it passes all our understanding; and this was his main office among thinkers and among his fellow-men. He asserted the spiritual, the invisible, the permanent, as enfolding, overshadowing, and transfiguring all human history, literature, and work. It was this that made his religious teaching so impressive, so simple, so apostolic, and to the quick. He did not build up, and explain, defend, and hedge round with briars and thorns a human scheme or system; he proclaimed a principle, a method, and a life; and he let you see the workings of that principle, and the wonders of that life in his own mind at the moment he was expounding it.

Such a man must, of necessity, leave the world with much of his life, his philosophy, himself unaccomplished, and yet he may have done more than many lesser, and, therefore, completer and more expressible men. Nothing that is in print of his is worthy of the full compliment of his genius in action, though it bears the impress of his imperial mind. He must long live in the hearts and minds of those who had the privilege of seeing into his. He had been for some time in failing health, as if his organs of thought and feeling had a burden heavier than they could bear or utter. Those who should know best say that with him has died more knowledge of the deep things of Dante than any one survivor could replace, and in that higher knowledge in those deeper things that are properly divine, some will lament,

and be grateful when they remember him who *allius ceteris Dei patefecit arcana*.

Mr. Scott died Professor of Mental Philosophy in the Owens College, Manchester, of which he was originally Principal, but found the work too much for him. His father was one of the parish ministers of Greenock; and he left the Church at the time of the "Row" controversy, and ever after "walked at liberty." Like all complete men, he had a deep sense and gift of humour.

#### Postscript.

Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1866.

#### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

##### THE ITALIAN BUDGET.

FLORENCE, Jan. 22 (Evening).

In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Signor Scialoja made his financial statement, which confirmed the condition of the public treasury, as stated by his predecessor, Signor Sella. After the payment of the half-yearly interest on the Public Debt on the 1st inst., the balance in the Treasury was seventy millions. By means of the Treasury bills in circulation, the balance of the loan of 425 millions of lire, and the proceeds of the sale of the State railways, the public expenses are provided for for the ensuing year, including the payment of the half-yearly interest on the public debt falling due on the 1st of January, 1867. The Minister spoke against loans and other extraordinary expedients, saying that the revenue and expenditure must be balanced by taxes and reductions. The ordinary expenditure for 1866 was 928 million lire. M. Scialoja denied all rumours of an intended reduction of the interest on the public debt. The Minister Sella had announced reductions to the amount of thirty millions, but Signor Scialoja said he would extend them to fifty-five millions, thirty millions of which would be effected in the war and navy departments. He announced the suppression of the office of sub-prefects and other reforms. The deficit, amounting to 211 millions, will be covered partly by increasing the existing taxes, and partly by creating new ones. He proposed a new classification of the direct taxes, and also that octrois should be applied to flours and oils. He would also maintain the reforms relative to the registration stamp as proposed by Signor Sella. The deficit would thus be reduced to eighty millions. He limits the faculty of the communes for imposing additional centimes on the tax on landed property, and proposes that they should have the faculty to increase some other taxes, amongst which are those on doors and windows. The Minister also spoke of intended reforms in the system of public accounts, and ultimately demanded that the Chamber should prolong the Provisional Budget for two more months.

Prince Otho, third son of the King of Italy, died at Genoa on Monday.

##### FRANCE.

PARIS, January 13.—In the Corps Législatif to-day, Count Walewski took his seat as President of the Chamber. In his opening address he passed a eulogium upon his predecessor, the late Duke de Morny, and paid a tribute to the manner in which M. Schneider presided during the last session. Count Walewski also praised the spirit of moderation displayed by the Chamber, and expressed a hope that the Deputies would give him their cordial concurrence. In conclusion, he declared his intention to protect the liberty of opinions conscientiously expressed.

##### SPAIN AND CHILI.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Advices from Valparaiso are to the 9th instant. The blockade of certain ports still continued. The flagship *Ville de Madrid* was at Coquimbo, and the iron-clad *Numancia*, at Caldera, en route to Valparaiso, on the look out for the *Esmeralda*, of which nothing since has been heard at Coquimbo. On the 2nd the Chilians succeeded in capturing the crew of the storeship *Salvador Vidat*, while the Spanish blockading frigate was at sea, overhauling passing vessels. In Peru the Parados Government had been so far undisturbed. Several vessels were detained at Callao on suspicion of trading with the Spaniards. Spanish diplomatic relations with Peru had entirely ceased.

##### AMERICA.

The City of London has brought advices from New York to January 13.

Further diplomatic correspondence respecting Mexico has been published. It states that a letter from Captain Maury to Benjamin Wood has been intercepted, in which it was stated that the French Government favoured the Gwynn enterprise—to colonies lands on the borders of California. Mr. Seward enclosed the letter to Mr. Bigelow, and instructed him to inform the French Government that if the statements in the letter were true the Emperor Napoleon had departed from his policy of neutrality to give aid to the South. On the 14th of December Mr. Seward wrote urging Mr. Bigelow to get the positive declaration of the Emperor as to whether he intended to withdraw his troops. Upon these questions no further information is given.

The Senate has been furnished with the report of Mr. Stanton and the Attorney-General in reference to the trial of Jefferson Davis. It seems the Government intend to try that individual first of all for

treason—the other charges against him being inciting to the assassination of President Lincoln, and murdering Federal soldiers. His trial is delayed because Mr. Chase refuses to hold a court under present circumstances in the judicial district of Virginia. The Attorney-General is of opinion that the trial should be postponed until the civil authority is completely restored in the districts where the offences were committed. That time appears to be fast approaching, for the army is being largely reduced, and all Federal troops are to be withdrawn from Alabama and Georgia. Twenty-two regiments have been mustered out in Texas. There were rumours of a reconstruction of the Ministry, and it was said to be likely that Mr. Stanton would take the place of Mr. Adams in London.

The Fenians have settled their differences. They have expelled Roberts, the Pretender, and his supporters in the Senate. O'Mahony has been appointed Head Centre for 1866. A letter had been received from Stephens supporting O'Mahony's claims. As, however, the letter was dated, "The Irish Republic, December 23," it probably will not afford much clue to the whereabouts of the escaped Fenian.

##### CHINA AND JAPAN.

HONG KONG (*via* Alexandria), Dec. 15.

Intelligence received from Peking announces that the Empress Dowager has resigned power, and that Prince Kung is again at the head of affairs. It is reported that Fienkfokan has been defeated by the Nyenfei rebels. The position is considered alarming, as the Nyenfei are collecting in large numbers in Shantung and Honan. Complicated questions are arising between the Chinese and French Governments on the subject of propagandism. The report that Bhaochow had been opened on treaty terms appears to be untrue. News from Japan states that the Ministers' mission to Osaka has proved successful, and the treaties have been ratified by the Mikado. The ports are to be opened to trade on Jan. 1, and the tariff is to be revived. Considerable excitement prevailed among the Daimios on the subject, and the Mikado and the Tycoon were at one time in danger, but the affair ended well, when the sanction was given.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street.

Mr. Milner Gibson addressed his constituents at Ashton-under-Lyne last evening. The right hon. gentleman was challenged by the mayor of the town, who presided, to speak out plainly on the question of Reform. He replied to this challenge, and delivered a most interesting speech. He expressed the strongest opinion that the Government would have the complete support of the new Parliament, not because of the persons composing the Government, but because of the principles which they represented. He spoke of the events in Jamaica as "shameful."

The Evangelical Alliance has for some time past urged upon her Majesty's Government the necessity of something being done to lessen the persecution of the Nestorians in Persia. A letter has just been received from the Foreign Office, in which it is stated that the efforts of the Government to carry out the wishes of the Alliance have been successful. The Shah of Persia has promised protection to the Nestorians, and there is a fair prospect of their being freed from the persecution which they have suffered at the hands of the Mahomedans.

THE PROPOSED ENDOWMENT OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN IRELAND.—At a public meeting of the National Association held yesterday evening, in the Rotunda, Dublin, the letter was read from the Archbishop of Cashel (Dr. Leahy) to which reference is made in another column. Its reading evoked loud applause. Sir Henry Winston Barron, M.P. for Waterford, wrote:—

It has been over and over again asserted that the people of Ireland are quite indifferent as to the monster grievance of maintaining an Irish Church Establishment for one-eighth of the people, whilst the remaining seven-eighths are compelled to maintain their own Church. This grievance is sure to be removed if your Association forward sufficient petitions expressing the real sentiments of the Irish people on the subject. I know of my own knowledge that nothing causes more discontent in Ireland than this badge of conquest.

The High Sheriff of Westmeath wrote to sever himself from the Association, because it seems to him, by recent resolutions adopted in the committee, that the Association has adopted the policy of "independent opposition," which he has always considered unsound and impracticable. Several speakers repudiated in strong terms the suggested endowment. The meeting did not adopt any resolution on the subject.

MR. GUSTAVUS BROOKS AND THE LOSS OF THE LONDON STEAMSHIP.—The *Morning Advertiser* denies that Mr. Brooke was on board the London at all, having at the last moment, it is stated, proceeded to Melbourne by the overland route.

##### MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

Fresh up to our market to-day the arrivals of English wheat were very moderate, and in poor condition. The trade was quiet; nevertheless, good and fine dry samples were disposed of at full prices. Damp produce was very dull. Foreign wheat was in moderate supply. For most descriptions there was a limited demand, at late rates. Floating cargoes of grain were in limited request, at late prices. Barley, of which there was a fair supply on the stands, sold slowly at previous quotations.



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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. P. L."—We cannot fill our paper with letters that have already appeared in other newspapers.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1866.

## SUMMARY.

A CABINET Minister addressing his constituents on the eve of an important Session has a difficult part to play. But in his speech at Ashton last night Mr. Milner Gibson evinced his customary adroitness in avoiding declarations calculated to compromise the Government of which he is a responsible member. The right hon. gentleman interpreted the decision of the country at the recent General Election to be in favour of gradual progress towards political, religious, and the entire accomplishment of commercial freedom. Upon this policy the Government took its stand. But the principal topic of his address was Parliamentary Reform. Mr. Gibson would himself prefer household suffrage, but that was not likely to be the plan submitted. The Government would propose a measure which would admit to electoral privileges a fair number of the upper portion of the working classes of the country. It would be such a Bill as they could reasonably hope to carry, though not "without a very considerable struggle." The Government measure would, at the present time, "confer benefits on the public; and with regard to the future, would leave the future to take care of itself, and leave other statesmen, if they thought fit to deal with the question, to decide what was the best for their time." Speaking immediately after the holding of a Cabinet Council, at which, however, he was not present, Mr. Gibson's speech points to a simple Suffrage Bill without reference to a redistribution of seats.

The President of the Board of Trade speaks of the Jamaica question in a spirit so different from his colleague of the Colonial Office that it is difficult to conceive of them as members of the same Cabinet. The "shameful proceedings" in that island, which had given so much pain to the members of the Government, afforded, he thought, a *prima facie* case for inquiry, which he hoped would make clear what had been the justification for the great severity that had taken place, but also show to the country what ought to be the policy and the laws calculated to carry on a quiet and happy government in that island. The notes of the trial of Mr. Gordon by court-martial, furnished by the special correspondent of the *Colonial Standard*, whose general testimony in respect to the outbreak and slaughter at Morant Bay is given in detail elsewhere, will not greatly help the Opposition in their threatened attack on the Government. These details are published this morning in the daily papers. Evidence such as would be conclusive in an ordinary court of justice there was none. Depositions signed by absent "rebels" were put in, founded on hearsay, and letters were produced which the accused solemnly stated he had never written. In his defence, Mr. Gordon denied having had any secret correspondence with Bogle, or having heard of any intended insurrection; or that he was inimical to Europeans, among whom he had been brought up from his earliest days, and whose introduction into the colony he regarded as a blessing. "Then," he went on to say, "the extensive possessions of land which I have would, I think, be a sufficient guarantee for wishing the safety of property; and, therefore, rebellion would be the last thing I would wish to see. I have always recommended the people, who have

frequently complained to me, to patience and perseverance; and, as a proof of that, I have always endeavoured to have their votes recorded, so as to obtain a legitimate position." A perusal of these notes will suggest to every unbiassed person that the case was one specially demanding the patient investigation of a civil court, and a sifting of the suspicious evidence produced against the accused. A greater mockery of justice was never enacted. The correspondent who has furnished these notes, now that his mouth is unlocked, states his own belief that Mr. Gordon was "cruelly slain by the authorities, not a tittle of legal evidence having been adduced to warrant even his being placed upon his trial. Mr. Gordon's accusers were seventy miles away from the court-martial. They sent up affidavits, which the court-martial received as evidence. That is one dark feature of the solemn farce. Mr. Gordon's fate had been determined long, long before he gave himself up. Again, Mr. Gordon stated to the court, that Dr. Major, if sent for, would be able to testify as to the cause of his absence from the vestry on the day of the outbreak; a circumstance that has been dwelt upon very strongly as against him. The application was treated with contempt." And all this occurred one week after the disturbance at Morant Bay had been suppressed, and Governor Eyre himself had declared that all danger was passed!

The official statistics respecting the progress of the cattle plague are still alarming, but evidence is accumulating on all sides to show that the rinderpest is a modification of small-pox, and that vaccinated animals entirely escape the disease. The whole subject is being investigated by the Cattle Commission, whose convictions are indicated by their anxiety to diffuse information which will promote the vaccination of healthy beasts. That remedy is now being extensively adopted throughout the country, and there is some reason to hope that by the time the Government proposal for loans to local insurance societies is laid before Parliament, the progress of this fatal distemper will have been effectually stayed.

The reconstruction Ministry of General della Marmora have laid an amended budget before the Italian Parliament, through Signor Scialoja, the Finance Minister, who proposes to nearly double the reduction of expenditure suggested by his predecessor by cutting down the army and navy estimates. The deficit will still be considerable after increasing old taxes and creating new ones, but it is satisfactory to find that financial exigencies are obliging the Italian Government to diminish the burdensome armament of the country.

The Spanish insurrection is at an end. General Prim, after leading his pursuers a wild-goose chase in the mountainous region bordering Andalusia, has retired across the frontier into Portugal. His revolt was a conspicuous failure. The army did not respond to it, and the Progressistas upon whom he relied failed to rise at his bidding. This political party will now have to rely upon peaceful agitation instead of military *pronunciamientos* to effect their objects. Spain would probably have gained nothing by Prim's success. Marshal O'Donnell is no doubt as efficient a ruler as the ambitious insurgent chief would have been; and now that it has been clearly shown that military revolts are not the best means of effecting national political progress parties will be content to carry on their struggles in a peaceful arena and to trust more to the soundness of their principles than the sword of unscrupulous soldiers.

### NAPOLÉON'S SPEECH TO HIS LEGISLATURE.

THERE is an essential difference between a royal speech at the opening of Parliament, and a speech of the French Emperor at the opening of his Legislature. The first is a compromise—the nett result of a comparison of thought between several minds—showing negatively rather than positively the extent to which the rulers of the country can commit themselves to a joint expression of political opinion. The topics selected are usually those upon which there is sure to be harmony of ideas in the Cabinet, and the forms of expression adopted represent, not the strength of conviction, but its possible varieties and qualifications. Hence, like all joint productions, the literary merits of a speech from the throne, in the United Kingdom at least, are purely accidental. A speech of the French Emperor is altogether different. It expresses what a single mind wishes to be expressed. It gives an outline of European, or, as the case may be, of French politics, from the point of view in which they appear to the Emperor. It exhibits unity of conception, compactness and force of utterance. In a political sense it is more suggestive, and in

a literary sense more artistic, than any similar document in this country would be. It may mean very little more, but it is symmetrical. The speeches of the Emperor of the French to his Legislature are models of State style.

On Monday last Napoleon III. opened the Legislative Session of 1866. His inaugural address will give the greater satisfaction both to France and to Europe, from the fact that, unlike many previous ones, there is nothing of extraordinary interest in it. It is a welcome piece of information from the lips of the strongest military Power on the Continent, that "peace seems everywhere assured, for everywhere there is a desire to seek the means of solving difficulties amicably, instead of cutting them by the sword." The illustrations and proofs of this declaration are not inaptly selected. The reunion of the English and French fleets in the same ports; the personal interviews between the Emperor and the Sovereigns of Spain and Portugal; the unity of Italy, as symbolised by the removal of her capital to Florence; the recognition of that unity by nearly all the European Powers; and the confidence of the Emperor that the Treaty of September will secure the indispensable maintenance of the power of the Holy Father; a policy of neutrality towards Germany in reference to all questions which do not touch French interests; and a sympathising allusion to the death of the King of the Belgians, exhaust the European topics of present interest, and are all thrown into relief by a background of assured peace.

The relations of the Empire to the United States of America require more delicate handling. An expression of indignation at the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and a statement of the victorious emergence of the Northern States from a terrible conflict, after having re-established the ancient Union, and solemnly proclaimed the abolition of slavery, constitute the setting of a little paragraph on the rather embarrassing question of Mexico. The Emperor paints the results of his expedition *coulour de rose*. Maximilian's Government is becoming consolidated—the malcontents are dispersed, and without a chief. French commerce has been augmented more than threefold. The national force has proved its valour, and the Emperor is arranging for the recall of his troops. "The uneasiness produced in the United States by the presence of our army on Mexican soil will be appeased by the frankness of our declarations. The American people will comprehend that our expedition, in which we invited them to take a part, was not opposed to their interests. Two nations equally jealous of their independence ought to avoid any step which would implicate their dignity and their honour." Admirable for its dexterity! It is worth while for some men to involve themselves in perplexity, if only to show the neatness with which they can extricate themselves from it—but the process ordinarily involves the burying of many recollections. The Emperor forgets, and therefore we hope the American people will forget, certain passages of rhodomontade about the "Latin race."

And now from foreign to domestic affairs. How begin more touchingly than by a vivid compliment to the Empress? to the "firm hand" and "elevated mind" which could supply his place when in Algeria? All is as it should be in France. The working of all her institutions is satisfactory. The operative class, already surrounded with facilities for discussing their own interests, are to have additional encouragements to deliberate, "*apart from politics*," on their industrial affairs as men of business. The finances show a progressive increase in receipts, and a tendency to diminution of expenditure. The army is being reduced, but in a manner so considerate that, in spite of every reduction, "the country will not have shown herself ungrateful towards those who shed their blood for her." Education, "thanks to the devotedness of schoolmasters," is making way. Agriculture, although for the moment suffering from the depreciation of price in cereals, has made great progress since 1852, and is promised an inquiry into its state and wants. Commerce expands, and as to political freedom—why, that must be brought about as "the work of time," and "by the improvement of public manners." "Our constitutional forms," observes the Emperor, "which have a certain analogy with those of the United States, are not defective simply because they differ from those of England." When all Frenchmen are what they ought to be, they will thoroughly appreciate the institutions which Napoleon III. has given them, and when they have duly received the principles of faith and morality, "they will know that above all human intelligence, above the efforts of science and of reason, there exists a Supreme Will which regulates the destinies of individuals as it does those of nations."

There is a homely proverb which tells us that "fine words butter no parsnips." The French



people will, no doubt, admire the Speech of the Emperor. Perhaps they do not value freedom of the press, freedom of discussion, freedom of association, freedom of Parliamentary election, Ministerial responsibility, or the control of the national purse. If they do, they will scarcely deem the Emperor's well-chosen phrases as an equivalent for them. If they do not, they will of course content themselves with a fair picture of outward prosperity such as his pen has gracefully outlined, and will rejoice with him at finding "France respected abroad and tranquil at home, without political exiles in her prisons, without exiles beyond her frontiers." For ourselves, we may wonder that an intelligent and highly cultivated people like the French should be satisfied with being politically governed by a single will,—but we are compelled to accept the Emperor's declaration as true, that "each people should have institutions which are conformable to its genius and to its traditions."

### THE COMING REFORM BILL.

EARL RUSSELL made a very important declaration to a deputation from Huddersfield on Friday last. The object of that deputation was to urge the claims of Huddersfield to increased representation under the Reform Bill about to be submitted to Parliament by her Majesty's advisers. In his reply Lord Russell intimated that there was a prior question to be dealt with—namely, whether the Reform Bill should deal with the whole question, as in 1832, or should confine itself solely to the question of the franchise, leaving other questions for subsequent legislation. "The Government," he said, "had not yet arrived at any conclusion on that subject."

The announcement, we confess, has given us pleasure. It shows, at any rate, that the Cabinet are not about to grapple with Reform in a careless spirit, or with an evasive purpose. They have not yet made up their minds as to the wisest course to be taken, but they evidently do not exclude from that category any course simply because it is beset with difficulties. They will aim to fight a successful battle. They will shape their measure with a view to its being carried. But in framing its provisions they will not be governed by an exclusive regard to the ease with which they may expect to put their ideas into the form of law. If we interpret aright the spirit of Earl Russell's utterance, it amounts to this:—"We will propose the largest measure which we hope to get through the Legislature. We should like it to be complete in its provisions—but we have not yet obtained sufficient trustworthy information to enable us to determine whether such a Bill would stand a fair chance."

The *Times*, we see, is going in for a complete Bill. Its calculation, possibly, is that no such Bill can be carried through the present House of Commons. Nevertheless, its arguments are not devoid of weight. It is true, for example, that in quiet political times like ours, small legislative propositions are very apt to be set aside simply because none, not even their promoters, care to push them through. It is true, moreover, that the momentum derived from its own importance by any organic reform on its being launched, greatly helps it to overcome resistance. It collects about itself an atmosphere of political earnestness. It scares from its path a host of paltry motives. It dignifies the very contest which it evokes. And it elicits all the enthusiasm of which its supporters are capable. The Reform Bill of 1832 was a surprise. Public opinion would have been pronounced beforehand quite unprepared to endorse so mighty a change. It was comparable to nothing of the same kind that had gone before it. It was submitted, not to an excited, but to a comparatively unexcited people. It created its own force. It made almost every man in the kingdom a Reformer. It kindled a spirit which won for it a most brilliant success.

We are very far from sure that a similar result would not be obtained now by similar means. We do not now allude to the lowering of the franchise to an extent which would make it conform to the demands of abstract justice. We mean that if the Government should bring in a measure obviously adapted to give representation to all who are qualified to make an honest and intelligent use of it, and to redistribute seats on such bases and conditions as, without giving unfair chances to any political party, would remove glaring anomalies, and develop more freely and fully the representative power of the whole nation, they would not be unlikely to carry their measure *per saltem*. There is a vast difference between public opinion and the preponderant opinion for the time being of politicians. Public opinion is very often latent, and the immense volume and force of it when it is once liberated suffice to overbear all merely conventional objections. The opinions of politicians are

usually on the surface, and most frequently have reference rather to the convenience than to the real merits of any given course. We are inclined to believe that Her Majesty's Ministers might do well to adapt their Reform Bill, not so much to the humour of the latter as to the calm reason of the former. Holding as far as may be necessary by old and well-known constitutional landmarks, and yet not afraid of novelty merely because it is novelty, they might frame a measure the evident scope of which should be to adapt the machinery of representation to modern society and modern wants, quite irrespectively of party ends; and if they do so, we are convinced their Bill will draw forth in its own favour such a display of public opinion as will utterly paralyse and defeat the small arts and tactics of obstructive politicians, whether Conservative or Liberal.

The great point—always supposing the latent and inactive opinion of the country to be in favour of fair and adequate representation—the great point is that we have got a willing Government, and one determined to stake their places upon any measure of Reform they may propose. The question in such hands is none the more likely to be borne forward to triumph, when handled in an irresolute way. Their own determination will do much to give success to any reasonable measure—and the more complete it is the more additional support they will gain for it from unsuspected quarters. Of this they may rest assured, that a Bill which will "do neither good nor harm" will not escape the most furious opposition—and hence their best chance seems to be identified with the breadth and fullness of their proposals. A good counter-force is what they must depend upon, and it mainly belongs to themselves to elicit it.

### THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN VICTORIA.

THE Constitutional dead lock which has arisen in the most flourishing of our Australian colonies is far from having yet been overcome. Not only has the question become very complicated, but it presents this peculiarity, that there is no power of self-adjustment. Neither the Crown nor the Imperial Parliament can help Victoria out of her difficulties save through the Governor of the colony for the time being; and it cannot be denied that Governor Darling, under great pressure, it must be admitted, has taken the side of the more popular branch of the Legislature, and by that means increased the ultimate difficulty of a satisfactory settlement.

The foundation of the quarrel is a divergence of view on an important question of public policy. The present Legislative Assembly was elected to carry out a Protectionist creed, with which unhappily a majority of the population of this young colony seems to be enamoured. They passed a Tariff Bill for increasing the Customs duties, but, knowing that the Council, or Upper House, was decidedly favourable to free trade, sent up the measure tacked to the Appropriation Bill. The Council, standing upon their undoubted constitutional right, met this manifest attempt at coercion by throwing out the Bill. Thus deprived of the usual supplies for the public service, the Victorian Cabinet attempted to carry on the Government by borrowing moneys, which have in the aggregate amounted to half a million, from the Chartered Bank of Australia, with the sanction of Governor Darling and the Assembly, and allowing the Bank to obtain judgment in the Courts against the Crown for these loans. This extra-constitutional step was vindicated on the ground that it was in accordance with ancient usage—that is, before the era of responsible government. But it did not answer its intended purpose, and the Council refused to give way, but proposed a conference between the two branches of the Legislature, though in a form which seemed to court a refusal.

The next stage of the quarrel showed that if the Government of Victoria acted illegally, their estimate of the determined opposition of the Legislative Council to their Protectionist policy was accurately formed. Having received a renewed vote of confidence from the Assembly, they sent up the Tariff Bill without a tack to the Council, who rejected it by a large majority. The Appropriation Bill, which probably they would have passed, was not submitted to them; and we now learn that by the advice of the Ministry the Parliament has been dissolved, and a fresh appeal made to the country.

The Government of Victoria have thus resumed the constitutional position from which they ought never to have departed. They appear to possess the confidence of the great majority of the colonists, who will doubtless return a new Parliament favourable to their views. If such should be the case, the Government will be able to present their Tariff Bill to the Council under circumstances more favourable to its acceptance. The attitude of that small

body in antagonism to the public sense of the community can hardly be maintained for any length of time. That a mere handful of men, in the shape of a Legislative Council, should be long permitted, by straining their constitutional rights, to dictate the policy of the country, is preposterous. But is it not better that they should for a time at least be allowed to have their way, than that those who are entrusted with the maintenance of the law should openly violate it?

The constitution of Victoria was, we believe, conferred on the colony by the mother country, and now that it has been put to the test, it has broken down. At home the Crown has it in its power, by the creation of new peers, to prevent any such dead lock between the two branches of the legislature. In Victoria there is no such remedy. Sir Charles Darling can dismiss a Ministry, but cannot coerce an Upper Chamber. He has, indeed, thrown his influence with doubtful propriety on the popular side, but the Council still stand firm upon their legal rights. The Colonial Office can do nothing more in this exigency than give advice to both disputants, and leave them to adjust their own differences. After a time, we doubt not both branches of the Legislature will find it necessary to make mutual concessions, or if the Council refuse to yield, their power will be swept away by the popular voice. But we have confidence that that practical sense which Englishmen carry with them wherever they settle on the face of the globe will at length hit upon some effectual means of solving this serious constitutional problem in Victoria without recourse to revolutionary agencies.

### "SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS!"

ALTHOUGH this cry for help is seldom heard, it must not be supposed that the nuisance or the danger it deprecates is of rare occurrence. There are many persons and some classes who are often being annoyed by the interference, hindered by the help, and even brought into jeopardy by the officiousness, of those who have taken upon themselves to be their friends. The circumstances of the sufferers are often such, that they are either unable or unwilling to speak, but any may discern their dilemma, and interpret their mute appeal for assistance as their friends are inflicting upon them either themselves, or their advice, or their applause, or their assistance.

When no great harm is being done, it would seem that we are justified, by custom, in standing aloof and getting as much fun as we may out of the opportunity. Our boy, who has won by his golden locks and blue eyes the assiduous attentions of a dowager acquaintance, may be pitilessly left, we believe, to her rapturous embraces and repeated kissing. Perhaps this early lesson of the penalties which pets have to pay will not be lost upon him. It must be somewhat unpleasant to be followed in the public streets by some vagrant puppy who has suddenly attached himself to you, and who is attracting the attention of the other passengers by his want of breed, his want of condition, and his want of sense. Your long-tailed friend, as he is constantly getting between your legs, will awaken anything but the sympathy of the edified spectators. Those who are passing through life, pursuing the even tenour of their way, without any recognition of their merit, not having any friends to subscribe for a portrait or a testimonial, and whose name or face is not to be seen in print, may be forgiven any quiet enjoyment they may find in the sayings and doings of the patrons of a popular man. We confess that we have been somewhat exhilarated as we have caught sight of a well-known face pilloried in a shop window. Some of his admirers have betrayed their victim into the hands of an enterprising publisher, who is ready to push his paper by any means, even at the cost of the countenance and the character of the good and the great. The unhappy patient has been delivered over to the wood-engraver, and the rueful result is irresistible. The hideous caricature serves as a head-piece for a full and particular, we will not say "true," account of everything that the poor man has been and said and done. He looks to us as if he had just been reading what his friends had had to say about him, and as if he did not exactly like it.

Where matters are serious, and any are being insulted or injured by their friends, then those who may be at hand will do well to run to the rescue. The servants in the fable, who belaboured the ass that upset the dinner-table and snatched the croaker, jumping upon his master and pawing him with his hoofs, as a friend, rendered timely and acceptable service. It would have been well for the man, whose teeth were knocked out by the bear, if any had inter-



ferred between him and his friend who was watching over him while he slept, and driving away the flies.

There is a world of work to be done by any who have the disposition and the ability to save people from their friends, and some of it involves but little trouble. A single word will often be sufficient to expose the ignorance and impudence of those who are making capital out of a cause which they do not understand, or out of a class for which they do not care. The humblest amongst us will find that we shall have some opportunity of rendering a slight return for the benefits we have received from the great leaders in thought and action. Lions have been entangled in nets, and mice have been their deliverers.

In saving any of our own people, that is, our kith and kin, from their friends, we shall find our work to be full of difficulties, and except we care for them a great deal more than we care for ourselves, we shall leave them to their fate. All interference is more or less invidious, and becomes specially so when it is between relations. There must be more than the average amount of feeling and force in us before we shall protest with the father or the mother of our child against their system of fondness, which we see is utterly preventing any development of self-denial, self-reliance, and courage. Protestantism, or Dissent, will be likely to be mistaken for schism in the family, as it has been in the Church. When a man is being urged by his friends to take a position for which he is thoroughly unfit, and is evidently more than half-inclined to follow their suggestions, you will be one of a thousand if you have the bravery and the tact to save him.

We are often in the hands of our friends, and we cannot help it. We begin life not only in their hands, but in their arms, and they can do with us what they will. They seem to take possession of us, again and again, during our career, and we go out of the world as helplessly as when we came into it. If we happened to fall into wise hands at the first, we hardly yet know the extent of our obligations. No man can ever repay the debt he owes to a good mother. If any misfortune has befallen us, and brought our friends in crowds with their miserable comfort, we hold in lasting remembrance the courage and the kindness of the one who cared for us enough to interpose himself between us and their demoralising visits, and who intercepted their comfortless letters. We know not how we shall be placed at the last, but we know that our last looks will be full of gratitude, if we find beside us one, who is keeping us from our friends and from all their questionings, and preserving us from being moved away from any position either of mind or body, in which we may seem to be finding any relief.

There are classes, as well as persons, who appeal for assistance, and the help they need can only be given by those who have accumulated that amount of character and intelligence, which render them independent of popular opinion and feeling. The local acts in our factory districts, which have saved children from those of their friends who turned their lives into bitter bondage, were not carried by local feeling, but by strangers who intermeddled between their parents and employers. A similar service may be rendered them in another direction, but only those who are free from the prejudices and precedents of the religious world, will care to compromise themselves by doing anything for the weary rows of little children, who, after having done duty in a Sunday-school, are compelled by good people to assist at our services. The fussy folk, who, with the best intentions, but with the worst results, have volunteered as the friends of the working classes, to effect a social reform, will be ready, we fear, to deafen with their clamour, any who suggest that there is more in the questions at issue than is dreamt of in their philosophy, and that they may have only been provoking those whom they have wished to win, by speaking to them as if they were only a little better than children, and speaking of them as if they were a great deal worse than themselves.

We may, as persons and classes, call for help against our friends, but we may often call in vain, and we shall find that in this, as well as in other things, we shall have to help ourselves. Every man and every class must bear their own burdens. There is much that we can do for each other, but there is more that we can do for ourselves. Self-exertion and self-reliance seem to be amongst the laws of life. We have to save ourselves from our friends, as well as from our enemies. One proof of this is found in the effort which even the smallest plant, and youngest animal, and even the new-born babe, make to shift for themselves. Another fact, so well and widely known that it has become proverbial, affords further

evidence. When we obey any law of God, we are brought into a fellowship with Him, and obtain his succour and sympathy. "Heaven helps those who help themselves."

#### THE MODEL MISSION.

##### No. I.

The schools of art and science would make but little progress without their models. Whether living or inanimate, they are needed for the production of what is correct in design, exquisite in shape, and complete in form. He who, as a wise master-builder, seeks to build up the walls of Zion, will anxiously cast about for every method and appliance by which he may gather and fashion the living stones of which the New Jerusalem must be built. He, too, must have his model, and conform to it, if he would build lastingly and well. He has a model architect—Jesus: a model plan—in the Scriptures of truth. The problem presented to him for solution is how to recover from the *débris* of a sinful world the rich gems which, when rescued and polished by holy energies, shall decorate and adorn the city of the great King.

Whether or not the Model Mission has any existence in fact—and if so, where it is situated—we need not inquire. Men, women, and children are much the same everywhere; subject to the same evil influences, moved by the same sympathies, and to be won, as a rule, by the same means. The Northumbrian can see as far through a millstone as the man of Kent; and a Welshman judges as correctly of a man's real desire for his good as a Highlander or an Irishman. None are likely to be rescued from evil habits and influences by hard dry definitions of abstract principles, in the enunciation of which the heart has little share, or by the puerile utterance of well-meaning missionaries, who, with a great deal of heart, have but little wit, less method, and scant intelligence. It is the exposition of God's love, mercy, truth, and justice, by the intelligent, warm-hearted disciple, that arrests the attention and gains the affection of men from the Equator to the Poles.

The Model Mission has a well-defined creed by which its agents, whether paid or unpaid, are guided—God's Word the standard and rule of faith; man the object of God's unspeakable love; and Jesus the medium of union between them. They recognise in man an amalgamation of powers physical, mental, and spiritual, and they see him surrounded by vast and varied interests, on account of the relationship he sustains to other men. Whatever therefore affects him as a relative, a friend, a citizen, or as an immortal being, is deemed worthy of their interest and regard.

The Model Mission is anxious lest in carrying out its work it should wound the finer feelings of those who come under its influence, or intrude unbidden even into the homes of the poorest. It is careful that its agents shall assume no airs of superiority in its clients' dwellings, and that whatever may be noticed there, shall not be made a matter of public comment, without the full consent of the parties interested. I once knew a clever Scotch mechanic who had been reclaimed from gross intemperance, sensuality, and cruelty, and had walked consistently for many months, ruined by a relapse, through an ungracious statement made by a visitor in his hearing at a public meeting. A lady, whose father is gazetted as a spiritual peer, drawing the trifle of 27,000*l.* a year from the country, recently entered a poor woman's home, which the children had made somewhat untidy, and rebuked the woman, telling her how cleanly she ought to be, and how thankful that her husband was able to earn the large wages of fifteen shillings a-week, while the poor labourers in the country only earned nine. This lady (!) did not belong to the Model Mission.

When periods of necessity unfortunately arise, and when calamities occasion individual suffering, the Model Mission tries to aid the sufferers, irrespective of creed; and in distributing the bounty, whether it be small or great, scorns to make religious capital out of a season of sorrow. It neither offensively parades the people's poverty in the public prints, nor compels their attendance at church to receive the hardly-wrung dole; but it tries hard to make the recipients feel that it is the donor who is favoured, and not they, while the gift is bestowed with as little ostentation as possible.

The Model Mission does not favour sensational reports, or exciting narratives of deathbed scenes: it would rather judge of the agent's success with the dying, by the effect of his labours on the living. It does not hedge them in by a code of impossible regulations, which measure the time, the place, the how, the what, the why, or the wherefore, of what has to be done, but shows them the work to do, and bids them with God's blessing accomplish it; and he who has aptitude and power for the work will not long labour in vain. It looks upon much that is called catholicity and undenominationalism as treason to the truth, and dishonouring to men's dearest convictions. It believes it to be essential that men should be taught to distinguish between things that differ, and if need be to show, that much of what men call religion in ecclesiastical systems, and which many most justly denounce, has really nothing to do with Christianity at all.

The Model Mission holds that there are other classes besides the working classes that need the enlightening

and elevating influences of the Gospel, and that they should be reached, wherever and by whatever means is practicable. We have a legacy of evil inherited from the supineness of our forefathers that has permeated society; to correct this, and show a more excellent way to eradicate the vile, and supply in its place the good and the true, is the Model Mission's work, and how it seeks to do it we shall see.

MONITUS.

#### THE JAMAICA QUESTION.

The letter of instructions issued by Messrs. Shaen and Roscoe, the solicitors to the Jamaica Committee, to the two gentlemen (Messrs. Gorrie and J. Horne-Payne) who have been sent to Jamaica to assist in the inquiry which has been entrusted by Government to the Royal Commissioners has been published. The object of the Committee "is not to secure the victory of one party to the contest over the other, or to screen any criminals from just punishment, but solely to vindicate the supremacy of English law." For the present, therefore, these gentlemen are to act as representatives of the Committee, to assist in ascertaining and placing in the clearest and most distinct light the facts that have recently transpired.

For the purposes of the inquiry it is necessary to consider that Governor Eyre and his subordinate officers may have to be put on their trial for acts of illegality and cruelty, in all probability amounting to murder; and you will consider yourself engaged in obtaining and arranging the materials upon which the Commissioners sent out by Government, if they permit you to be heard before them, have to found their report; and upon which also as an entirely separate and distinct proceeding the Committee in this country will have to form their own judgment as to whether ulterior proceedings of any kind should or should not be taken or assisted by them. With regard to the Government Commission, your first duty will be to secure, if possible, audience before them as the legal representative of parties in the island interested in this inquiry. For this purpose you will be good enough to communicate with Mr. Philippo in the first instance, and afterwards with any other local attorney whom he may recommend, and through whom you may claim to be heard before the Commissioners, as representing Mrs. Gordon or Mr. Miles, or any other parties who may be selected on consultation as eligible to put forward a claim to be heard.

So far as any such claimants are concerned, your duty will be to present to the Royal Commission such evidence as they may furnish you with, to show the real nature of the course which has been adopted by the late Governor and his officers, and which has been generally described in the despatch of Governor Eyre, and in the reports of his subordinate officers. On the other hand, it is of the utmost importance that the work of the Commission should not be performed in such a way as to interfere with or impede any ulterior judicial proceedings which may be resolved upon for the purpose of bringing to trial any persons who may have been concerned in illegal acts.

For this purpose you will make such observations to the Commissioners as you may find possible and expedient, and in particular you will impress upon them the necessity of not permitting any witnesses to be examined without first being warned that they need not answer any question unless they like, and that what they say will be taken down in writing, and may be given in evidence against them upon any trial in which they may be concerned.

It is added—

Besides the inquiry before the Commission there are two other kinds of proceeding which may hereafter become expedient: first, an indictment against some of the parties implicated in illegal transactions, before the grand jury of the county of Middlesex, under the 42 Geo. III., c. 85; and, secondly, actions may be brought for damages by anyone who has suffered illegally, as was done in the case of "Wright v. Fitzgerald," in respect of an act of cruelty perpetrated by the defendant as Sheriff of Tipperary in the suppression of the Irish rebellion of 1798.

With regard to this portion of the case, we are anxious as soon as possible to know whether there is evidence of acts of illegality and cruelty, such as would justify either indictments or actions; and we should wish such evidence, if it exists, to be procured and transmitted home in the usual way as soon as possible, and independently of the proceedings of the Commissioners. Upon this branch of the case you will be able to render much service, although the collecting of the evidence in the first instance will have to be performed through some local attorney, who will act as our agent in this matter.

Mr. William Morgan, solicitor, and formerly town-clerk of Birmingham, has just gone out to Jamaica to represent the Anti-Slavery Society of London. Mr. Morgan sailed from Southampton on Wednesday. Messrs. Thomas Harvey, of Leeds, and William Brewin, of Cirencester, the representatives of the Society of Friends, also sailed from Jamaica on Wednesday. Brigadier-General Nelson sailed for Jamaica in the same ship as Mr. William Morgan, and shares the same berth with him.

The following extract of a letter from Jamaica has been handed to us. For obvious reasons we suppress names and date:—

We should have written to you and other friends at home, but letters were not safe, many have been opened, others detained, and such a reign of terror prevailed at one time that everyone feared to put on paper any expression of opinion concerning the affair in St. Thomas's, or to give any account of the bloody retribution executed by the military, Maroons, and volunteers.

Our good friend Dr. Bruce has been incarcerated these eight weeks. Poor fellow! he was arrested on a Monday night at eight o'clock, every paper and letter secured; he was carried off to the Alley Court House, kept there until Wednesday, then roped down to his chaise, handcuffed, and carried off to Lees Park Camp, and from thence on board a man-of-war to Morant Bay.



The solitary doctor who is stationed in the Bay told me there was nothing against Dr. Bruce, and he expected his liberation every day.

Many political prisoners (so-called) have been liberated, nothing whatever having been found against them, and yet, poor men, they have suffered personally and in their means of living enough to ruin them and their families. Against the notorious "Paul Bogle," as he is called, no evidence has as yet appeared that he preached sedition. He had a very pretty little chapel,—the soldiers unroofed it and hung the people on the rafters. The cause of the riot has never yet come out; whether the firing of the volunteers, which, according to their own account, killed twenty-five people at once, was the exciting cause of the terrible massacre which ensued is not yet known. What the papers said about mutilating women and children is a gross fabrication, without one word of truth.

The Governor's first despatch declared it to be an outbreak confined to the district of Morant Bay. I do not believe one word of his after despatches about a wide-spread rebellion, and that we were over a volcano, &c., &c. I firmly believe the people as a body are thoroughly loyal, and would with their lives defend the Government. There are idle, worthless people among the blacks, as there are everywhere, who having nothing to lose, would gladly join any row and swell it to a mob, robbing and destroying, reckless of any results to themselves. But that does not constitute a disloyal, out-throat people. Even the military who are stationed here say the people are very quiet; but really it is not enough to create irritability and sulkiness to be branded seditious; to be mistrusted and have soldiers sent among them, and the hateful, savage Maroons paraded through the island to inspire terror; to have a man-of-war stationed at every port; to forbid a native who loves the Saviour to invite his fellow creatures to come to Christ; to forbid teaching even in a Sunday-school, without a registered permission; and to sum up all, to be thought wanting only the opportunity to cut every white man's throat in the island? I do not extenuate the conduct of the wretched miscreants in St. Thomas's, but surely a wise government would not punish the innocent for the guilty. To have called upon the people to show their loyalty by defending their country if required, and to wipe away the stain on the black people by their obedience to the laws, would have had a better effect than the present mode of treatment. Upwards of 2,000 black and coloured people have been shot, hanged, or catled. Women by the score have been catled. A very respectable fair-coloured young lady whose father was arrested on suspicion, uttered in her excitement some unguarded expressions; she was immediately carried to Less Park Camp, and received twelve lashes from the cat!

Will that be tolerated in England? I could relate a sheetful of the arbitrary, despotic stretch of power by the Provost-Marshal Ramsey. Would our beloved Queen order a respectable man fourteen lashes of the "cat" for entering her presence with his hat on, and when he said, "I have taken it off," fourteen more for answering? That man has been seen scarcely able to walk in the streets.

I heard one of the Maroons, named Capt. Searchwell, a black fellow, say repeatedly that he and others shot the good with the bad, and then they burnt down all the people's houses. He added, with infinite satisfaction, "There was more left dead in the woods than the 'John Crows' could eat." I heard another say, "The Baptists are devils." I know it was said by one military gentleman that "he should like to see some of the Baptist missionaries catled before their own chapel doors." The country might have been in a rebellion but for the advice and restraining influence of Christian missionaries.

At the meeting in Bradford on the Jamaica insurrection, under the presidency of the Mayor, the Rev. J. Makepeace, of Hallfield Chapel, was one of the speakers. We give a portion of the speech, which was enthusiastically received by the audience. It has to do with a phase of the great topic of the day which has been somewhat lost sight of. The rev. gentleman said,—

Mr. Mayor,—I wish to remark on a paragraph to be found in one of the serials of the press. It is to the following effect:—"However the investigations may end, the outbreak itself is most deplorable, inasmuch as coming at a time when the position of the negro in America is the most prominent question of the day, the Jamaica insurrection cannot fail to have the most disastrous influence on the condition and prospects of the African race in America." I take leave, your Worship, to demur to such a foreboding. Jamaica has been grossly misgoverned, and I would rather think that this crisis has been Divinely permitted to occur in Jamaica at this particular period for the special behoof and benefit of the African race in America. From the evil courses pursued in the bygone on the smaller theatre of an island, among only thousands of liberated negroes, it may be intended that there shall come lessons for conduct to the actors on the vastly larger theatre of a continent, among the millions of an enfranchised population. From the wrong-doings and the results of those wrong-doings among the emancipated few, comparatively, in Jamaica, the rulers of America will be warned how they deal with emancipated multitudes, if they would avoid disaster to the State. They will be taught first to carry out emancipation in all honesty and good faith—to give it that fair play which it has not had in the island of Jamaica. They will be taught to give the negro a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, and so to treat the black labourer, like the white, as worthy of his hire. They will be led to see to it that the negroes have justice justly administered to them before righteous tribunals—that they be not burdened with an undue taxation too heavy to be borne—that they have the means of education placed at their command, and so be lifted out of the stolid ignorance into which the Jamaica peasantry have been allowed to sink; and that, in the measure of their intelligence and power, they be invested with political rights. I say, Mr. Mayor, that it looks like a providential ordering that just at this time, when millions of coloured people have been set free in America, and the great problem how to deal with them is awaiting solution, that just at this time there should occur a crisis in the history of Jamaica, which shall demand before America and the world a searching, impartial scrutiny, whereby the causes of all existing evils

may be brought into the light of day. Thus, at the fitting period, the statesmen of America will profit from mistakes and misrule. They will see by what bad legislation it has come to pass that the emancipated of Jamaica have not obtained the advantages which were sought to be secured by their enfranchisement. They will note what has made emancipation in any sense a failure with us, so as, by its avoidance, to make emancipation a success with themselves. And hence from this bane to the thousands of Jamaica there will come blessing to the millions of America, and the world will have fresh illustration of the way in which the Divine Ruler can bring light out of darkness, wisdom out of unwisdom, good out of evil, causing "the wrath of man to praise him, while the remainder of that wrath he doth effectually restrain." (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

#### STATE OF OPINION IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The following interesting information as to the present state of feeling in the late Confederate States is given by the New York correspondent of the *Daily News* in a recent letter:—

I have had within a few days a long conversation with a gentleman who has during the past year been occupied in a careful study of Southern feeling and opinion, and whose opportunities for acquiring information have been unusually good, better in fact than are enjoyed by almost any Northern who has gone South during the war, and I may add that I have found his conclusions hitherto to be more frequently verified by events than those of any other observer. There are but few Northerners capable of interpreting the South, mainly owing to the small extent to which the critical faculty in these matters is cultivated here, and I might also say there is no Englishman; certainly no Englishman can go South with any profit either to himself or others immediately on his arrival here, unless he makes up his mind to confine himself to recounting simply what he hears and sees, and avoids drawing inferences. He is almost always made the victim of that wonderful air of frankness and simplicity which all Southerners of the better class know so well how to assume, especially on political subjects, and then they appeal to the feeling which is perhaps, next after the love of England, strongest in an Englishman's heart—his love of "gentlemen," and his faith in the impossibility of any society being worth much in the eyes of either God or man of which "gentlemen" of the English type are not one of the orders. There are but very few who make any approach to this type in its highest form in the South, but then there are enough to bamboozle travellers. The information I have derived from the source I have mentioned goes to show that there is in reality but one way in which the North can now pacify the South effectually and at once: and that is by abandoning all attempt to protect or care for the negro. Chattel-slavery Southerners have fairly and frankly surrendered. It is dead, never to be revived, and they know it, but they are determined to substitute for it some form of serfdom, and all the States are now passing laws for the regulation of labour calculated to bring this about. If the North refrains from interfering with this process, abolishes the Freedmen's Bureau, leaves the South to deal as it pleases with the attempts made by volunteer societies at the North to educate and enlighten the blacks—which would in most cases consist in the summary banishment of their agents—peace and submission can be had. Southerners will return to the Union, still hating the North, it is true; still wishing they had succeeded in the war; still hoping that the day may yet come which will witness their separation from it, but for the present abandoning all expectation of any such result, and applying themselves earnestly to building up their broken fortunes under the protection of the United States' flag and laws. Should the North, however, feel bound, as it undoubtedly does, to act as guardians to the negroes, there is nothing to be looked for but permanent discontent, bordering all the time on resistance. The young men hate the North with a hatred unknown to the old and middle-aged. There is a general expectation amongst them that there will be before long a war between the United States and one or more of the European Powers. If there should be at present, there would be no outbreak at the South; nobody pretends to expect anything of this kind. All have had too much of lead and steel to care just now for another dose; but they would leave the North to fight it out. Southerners would not volunteer, and if any attempt were made to carry out a conscription, it would have to be done by a whole army. There is amongst them all a firm and settled conviction that the Union cannot last long—many think not over five years. Their ignorance of the North before the war was, as you know, very great; it is now, after four years of seclusion from the rest of the world, with no better mental food than army "shaves" and lying speeches from their leaders, greater than ever. They have no newspapers; the great mass of the planters never read, and have never travelled, and have, consequently, as vague notions of the composition of Northern society and the drift of Northern sentiment as Sir John Pakington and Mr. Beresford Hope, without, of course, any of the acquirements of these gentlemen in other directions. They have an immense opinion of the strength of the Democratic party at the North; and, as they believed and were told by all their leaders during the war that the Government of Abraham Lincoln was a pure military despotism, they feel satisfied that nothing could have prevented an outbreak at the North on their behalf but the unscrupulous use of force. Now that peace and the reign of law are restored, they look, therefore, for a renewal of the old dissensions, and expect them to run so high as to break up the Union, detaching the North-West from the Atlantic States. This faith in the secession of the North-West they have always held, and managed to communicate it to their English admirers early in the war, and it was one of the things, as you may remember, on which the *Times* and other pro-Southern journals counted with most confidence, until the delusion was exploded by the magnificent energy with which the North-West threw itself into the contest, and the tremendous majorities which it gave Lincoln at the last election.

As regards the negro, the Southerners expect, if they cannot see him in their own wars, that he will in a few years die out, and they will thus be rid of him; and they are anxious to hasten the termination of their

dependence on him by promoting foreign immigration. Native Northern immigrants they do not greatly desire, both from personal dislike and dread of their ideas; Germans and Irish they would welcome, however; and my informant thinks that the immigration of Germans should be promoted by the North in every way possible, for it is a remarkable fact that they are the only foreigners who come to this country who are, as a body, unshaken and unshakeable in their hostility to slavery, and in their respect for the negro's human rights, the only men on whom, let them live ever so long at the South, Southern propagandism makes no impression. The Northerners who have gone South hitherto have, as a general rule, become fiercer pro-slavery zealots than the Southerners themselves. The Irish are, perhaps, the most thoroughly brutal slaveholders and nigger-haters in existence, and take to slaveholding more readily than any other men who have not been bred in the system. But the Germans, as a class, have, as far as they have been tried, been found as firm respecters of others' freedom as they are lovers of their own.

The mass of the Southern people, strange as it may seem, expected to have no difficulty whatever in returning to the Union, and have therefore been greatly astonished by the difficulties thrown in their way by Congress and the President. But they still cannot believe that anything serious is meant by it, and look confidently to the early readmission of their members to Congress. Not that they care particularly for this, except as a sign of the complete restoration of their political rights. As long as they are permitted to exercise the powers of legislation, they are not particularly troubled by their exclusion from Federal councils, and for all the concessions which have been made to the State Governments they think they are entirely indebted to Andrew Johnson, upon whom they look as their great bulwark against Northern fanaticism. My informant says that so strong is the belief in his devotion to the South, that he heard very general expressions of fear that the Northern Radicals would assassinate him. The accounts he gives of the moral condition of Southern society are deplorable. It was always drunken, dissolute, and idle; but since the disbanding of the armies vice of all kinds has enormously increased. The Church is powerless—almost useless. The notions held by large numbers of the clergy of their relations to society are almost medieval; and the religion preached from the pulpit is simply slaveholding sociology, with a slight tincture of ecclesiastical dogma in it. Drunkenness prevails to a frightful extent. My informant says most of the men who can muster any money commence the day by getting themselves more or less intoxicated, and continue so till night, blaspheming, chewing, and spitting, and talking politics. Large numbers have gone honourably to work, and would, if society were in their hands, do much to regenerate their country. But it is not. The old spirit and old habits still reign amongst the mass, and will for a generation or two to come.

Asking my friend what he thought the course of the North ought to be and would be, he said that there were two courses open to it, either to govern the South militarily for some years to come, or else abandon the negro to his fate. But he thought it would not have nerve enough for either of these things, and that it would probably try a middle course, and endeavour to protect the negro while restoring the regular government. The result, he predicted, would simply be to create and foster irritation amongst the whites, without materially bettering the condition of the blacks. What will be the upshot of the present confusion, it is difficult to predict. But I think I may venture to assert that if the negro be not abandoned now by the North—and I do not believe he will—the North will be eventually forced to treat the South as so much territory thinly inhabited by a disaffected population, and devote itself steadily to the task of filling up its waste places with a loyal population, as the only sure means of final and complete reconstruction.

#### OPERATION OF A SIX-POUND FRANCHISE.

At the reform meeting held at the Music Hall, Edinburgh, on Tuesday evening last week, Bailie Russell in the chair, Mr. Duncan McLaren made a speech, in the course of which he said—

There have been two towns in England that have been specially dwelt on as examples of what may be called the swamping process. These two towns are Leeds and Preston. Leeds has one-fourth more population than Edinburgh has, and it has only 7,800 electors, and it has been proved in the *Leeds Mercury* that a 6l. franchise would only add about the same number to the constituency. Well, then, that is certainly not a very serious thing to be alarmed at; because, allowing two and a half per cent. per annum for the increase in Leeds—and I am satisfied that is under the rate—there must be now 58,000 adult males in Leeds; and of these less than 16,000 will be entitled to the franchise. Now, I think that you will agree with me that is no great degree of swamping. (Cheers.) But the grand point of their battle—I have seen it stated over and over again by the Conservative papers of England and Scotland—is the town of Preston, about how it would be swamped; and a distinguished barrister from London was down here the other day, and gave a very interesting lecture on the subject of Reform in this neighbourhood, and he also made Preston his general argument against a 6l. franchise, and in favour of a fancy scheme of his own. I refer to Mr. Anderson, the eminent Queen's counsel. Well, now, Mr. Anderson professed to show that a 6l. franchise in Preston would increase the constituency from 2,500 to 10,311. Now assuming that none of these were double enrolments—which is not to be assumed without strict inquiry—it would still follow that a large deduction ought to be made for technical objections to people getting on the roll. Even with the 10l. constituencies in England, in the boroughs the difficulties attending enrolments are so great that twenty-seven per cent. of them are kept off, and with a lower rate of franchise, and the question of landlords paying rates no doubt a much larger number would be struck off. I think it is very likely that thirty-three per cent. would be struck off in this way. Well, then, if that were so, there would only be 6,800 electors in Preston. Now, what is Preston? It is now a town of 90,000 inhabitants, with upwards of 22,000 adult males; it would



There have only thirty out of every 100 adult males, which is certainly not too much for a great manufacturing town like that. (Cheers.) Now, the reason why I have named Preston particularly to you, and this English matter, is to compare the constituency as it would be there with a 6s. franchise with the constituency before the passing of the Reform Bill, and it will probably startle some of you who have not considered that question. Before the Reform Bill was passed, there was a royal commission appointed to visit all the burghs of the Kingdom. Mr. Romilly, who was made a peer the other day, was the commissioner for Preston. The reports of these commissioners occupied four large volumes, and the account Mr. Romilly and his colleagues gave about Preston is this:—One of the questions they had to answer was, "What was the largest number of people who had ever polled in any general election during the preceding thirty years?" Well, the answer is as regards Preston, that 7,112 men had voted in Preston in one election—the election the year before this inquiry took place. What was the population of Preston then? It was 33,571, and the number of its adult males must have been 8,400, so that eighty-four out of every 100 before the passing of the Reform Bill voted at an election in the town of Preston. (Cheers.) And why? Because the franchise was then vested in the whole inhabitants. That was then the franchise of Preston, and the franchise of many towns in England. Well, if, as Mr. Anderson fears, the working classes would have the Government of the country if thirty votes were given to every hundred men in Preston, why did they not use their power for the Government of the country when eighty-four men out of every hundred had a vote in former times in the town? (Cheers.) Then what are the changes now? Why, the changes are that education has spread enormously in all the English towns; churches have been multiplied to an enormous extent in Preston; Sunday-schools, and all those appliances, have been greatly increased; the men are much better educated, and wages are increased by at least fifty per cent., while food and clothing have been greatly reduced in price. All their comforts, therefore, are of a more superior kind to what they were before the passing of the Reform Bill. But it may be said, "All this might be the case, and yet they might have made a bad use of the franchise in former times." Let us inquire into that. Who were their members? Who did they return before the passing of the Reform Bill? One of the members was the Hon. E. G. Stanley, I believe, the present Earl of Derby. (Cheers.) Another was Mr. John Wood, a most laborious, influential, and excellent member of the House of Commons for many years, and these men certainly were not men to turn the world upside down. (Cheers.) And there is a Stanley now, the son of the same Lord Derby, who represents the burghs. (Cheers.) I believe that the inhabitants are just as able and willing to return good members under the 6s. franchise as they are at the present time. (Cheers.) Now, I picked out eight English towns—I won't give you the particulars, but I will give you the results—the towns are Preston, Lancaster, Leicester, Dover, Lincoln, Newark, York, and Exeter—all these boroughs had in 1831 had an aggregate population of 138,000, about a fourth less than the population of our own city. We do not know the number of electors they had. The commissioners could not ascertain that, but they ascertained how many voted. Well, you must add to the number that voted a reasonable number for those who could not vote before you can ascertain the probable number of electors; and if you do that—if you assume that four-fifths voted, there must have been 29,000 electors in those eight burghs, having an aggregate population of one-fourth less than the population of the burgh of Edinburgh. Now, allowing for the increase since 1831, the present population of these eight burghs is 362,000. Look at the enormous increase of population there—the enormous increase of wealth, the superior condition of every man and woman in these burghs, so to speak, compared with what it was in 1831; and if you are to make a rule of three, and say that as they had a certain number of electors to a certain population in 1831, so they ought now to have a certain number for the increased population, even that would hardly be doing justice to the case, because it does not take into account their superior education, greater wealth, and greater possession of all the comforts of life. And yet here it is. These eight towns ought to have, by the mere increase of population, at the present day, 77,000 electors; and how many do you suppose they really have? They have just 20,847 under the 10s. franchise. (Cheers.) Now that is the way the working classes have been juggled out of the power which they had before the passing of the Reform Bill; and it is high time, therefore, that part of the power which was then taken from them should be restored on the present occasion. (Cheers.) It would be good and safe—it would please the working classes if it is granted now. (Cheers.) If it is not granted now, it will be like all the questions in the history of this country, when they were opposed, and were opposed successfully, they were apparently stopped for the time, but it was merely smothering up the fire which burst forth anew at a period very near at hand, and far more was carried ultimately than was at first sought, and then what the public would at first have been contented to receive. (Cheers.) I am satisfied that if this measure miscarries in any way, the people never will be satisfied until they get for Parliamentary elections the same franchise which all the municipalities of England now have for the election of magistrates and town councillors—namely, that every man who pays rates for the poor in the parish in which he lives should have a vote. (Loud cheers.)

A town's meeting, called by the Mayor, was held last Monday night, in the Victoria Hall, Leeds, to memorialise Government to introduce into the next Parliament a substantial measure for the reform in the representation of the people. His Worship had called the meeting in compliance with a requisition signed by upwards of 1,100 inhabitants, and the spacious hall was crowded in every part by an earnest and enthusiastic audience. The Mayor presided, and the speakers included Lord Houghton, Mr. Baines, M.P., Mr. J. G. Marshall, Mr. Alderman Lubbock (ex-Mayor), Mr. Alderman Carter, and other well-known reformers. Resolutions were adopted expressing the satisfaction of the meeting that the Govern-

ment had announced their intention of introducing a bill into Parliament to amend the representation of the people, and assuring them of the hearty support of the reformers of the borough to a large and liberal measure of reform. A memorial to Earl Russell, to be presented to his Lordship by a deputation, and a petition to the House of Commons, were adopted.

#### THE GOVERNMENT AND THE COMING SESSION.

Sir C. Wood attended the Cabinet Council on Friday. It is stated that he is now well enough to resume his duties, and that there is no present prospect of his leaving the Ministry.

There appears to be no doubt that early last week Mr. Layard, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, had tendered his resignation. Earl Russell, it is stated, expressed his reluctance to accept the tendered resignation, and it was proposed to make the honourable gentleman a member of the Privy Council; but the proffered distinction was declined. It now appears that Mr. Layard returns to his post, having withdrawn his resignation. It is not quite easy to see the magnanimity for which he has been praised. Mr. Gregory, M.P., has been offered no Government appointment by Earl Russell.

It is stated that the Marquis of Normanby is likely to move the Address in the Lords in reply to the Queen's Speech; it will be seconded by Lord Morley.

The Ministerial dinners preparatory to the opening of Parliament will take place on Monday, the 5th, the day before the delivery of the Queen's Speech, and not on Wednesday, the 31st, the day before the meeting of both Houses. Earl Russell will entertain the peers of his party at his official residence in Downing-street, which is being renovated with a view to the Ministerial hospitalities. The house has not been used for social purposes for, we believe, some twelve or fourteen years—Lord Palmerston, we need not say, saw his friends at Cambridge House; and it wants a great deal of freshening up to make it fit for the reception of fashionable company.—*Sunday Gazette*.

On Friday afternoon a very influential deputation from the recent meeting of inhabitants of Huddersfield with reference to the extension and the increased representation of the borough, waited upon Earl Russell, at his official residence in Downing-street, to enforce the memorial which emanated from that meeting. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Crossland, M.P., who urged the claims of Huddersfield to increased representation, and quoted facts and figures in support of his arguments. Earl Russell, in reply, stated that the facts brought before him by the deputation were entitled, and would receive, the most serious consideration of the Government in the event of its proceeding to deal with the question of the redistribution of seats. There was, however, a prior question to be dealt with, and as it had already formed the subject of public discussion, he would have no hesitation in referring to it. The question was whether the Reform Bill should deal with the whole subject, as in 1832, or should confine itself solely to the question of the franchise, leaving other questions for subsequent legislation. He might say that the Government had not yet arrived at any conclusion on that question. It would form the subject of consideration, and in the event of its being determined to deal with the whole question, the facts brought before him would not fail to entitle Huddersfield to consideration. Mr. Crossland informed his lordship that a strong feeling existed in Huddersfield and the West Riding that a Reform Bill, to satisfy the just expectations of the people, must deal with the question of redistribution. The deputation then thanked his lordship and withdrew.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* believes the final touch has been given to the reductions in the army for the next financial year. They are less than it was expected. Infantry battalions at home, or returning home, will be reduced by two companies, and fifty battalions will be thus affected. It is said that cavalry will escape reduction altogether, and even depot battalions are not likely to be touched for the present.

Speculation is already busy upon the subject of the disposal of the surplus which the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be able to announce to the new Parliament. A further reduction of the sugar-duty is considered probable, and Mr. Gladstone will also, it is said, carry on the work he began a few years ago of sweeping away the few remaining vexatious imposts which add little to the revenue, but affect injuriously the commerce of the country. The duty on bottled wines will be assimilated to that on wines in wood.

#### THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The cattle plague return for the week ending Jan. 13 states that the number of new cases is 9,243, being 123 over the preceding week. Scotland shows a decrease of 139, and Yorkshire a decrease of 520. Total number of attacks, 94,256.

A deputation from a county meeting on the cattle plague, convened by the High Sheriff of Lancashire at Preston, on the 11th of January, and consisting of the Marquis of Hartington, M.P., Mr. Charles Turner, M.P., Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth, Mr. Townley Parker, Mr. Thomas Weld Blundell, Mr. Jonathan Peel, Mr. Fazackerley Westby, and Mr. John Hargreaves, had an interview by appointment with Earl Russell, at his official residence in Downing-street on Friday. Earl Russell said that with respect to the first part of the representations made by the deputation—viz., as to the adoption of more

stringent measures to prevent the movement of stock, he conceived that one main difficulty had been pointed out by Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth. He had stated that the English people were little accustomed to the exercise of such authority as would be required to enforce such restrictions. A large increase of the police force would, therefore, be required, and with that an Act of Parliament to enable that new force to stop cattle on the roads. His lordship then gave instances of the importation of the disease into certain counties by the purchase of diseased stock by cattle-dealers or farmers, and of the subsequent disastrous consequences. The Government could not, however, without deliberation determine to apply for an increase of their powers of restraint, or for authority to require peremptorily an increase of the police force. But the matter was one which was worthy of consideration. Then, as to the second part of the suggestions, the Government were well inclined, if such a measure were generally desired by agriculturists, to introduce an Act of Parliament enabling them to grant loans upon satisfactory security, and under proper regulations, to meet losses from the cattle plague. They conceived that well-constituted societies for mutual assurance from losses from the cattle plague might be formed in counties, with a view to avail themselves of such a loan. But the Government had great difficulty in conceiving how such a system of insurance against these losses could be made to work efficiently in a wider area than counties. The deputation had assured him that they did not seek any grant of public money, nor any guarantee from Government that the compensation for losses from the cattle plague for which such associations would become responsible should be paid, nor any charge on any kind of property except farming lands. That assurance was very satisfactory to him, and it induced him, therefore, to hope that the public loan for which the Government was disposed to ask the sanction of Parliament might be made to harmonise with some system of voluntary mutual assurance in counties. He had no doubt that ample security could be given for the repayment of such a loan, and that the charge could be made a subject of equitable adjustment between owners and their tenants on the principle suggested by the deputation. That arrangement might have the sanction of the law. His lordship further said that the statements which had been made to him by Sir James on behalf of the deputation as to the great loss already incurred, and as to the probability of even greater calamities, did not seem to him to be open to serious question, and the deputation might feel assured that the several suggestions which they had submitted would have the most attentive consideration from her Majesty's Government. Mr. JONATHAN PEELE said he had recently had very extensive intercourse with tenant farmers, and they, without any exception, had emphatically expressed their conviction that the time was come for the issue of a general order by the Government, securing uniformity and greater stringency of action. Earl Russell said that without an Act of Parliament many of the suggestions of the deputation could not be carried into effect, but no doubt could be entertained of their importance, and they would have the immediate attention of the Government.

The efficacy of vaccination as a preventive of cattle plague is being made the subject of careful experiment by the Commissioners. With a view to the assistance of persons in various parts of the country who may wish to make the trial, they have further thought it well to issue some plain suggestions as to the performance of the operation and its results, which have been drawn up by a member of the Commission, Mr. Ceely.

The High Sheriff of Cheshire states that his ten vaccinated cows are up to the present time quite healthy and well, and that, after the most diligent inquiries, he has not been able to hear of one fatal case in this neighbourhood where the operation had been successful. Many vaccinated cows have died, but not one where the vaccine had taken. Indeed, he has turned a heifer, which had been successfully vaccinated, into a loose place, where she has been kept for five days and five nights in a most fetid atmosphere, and coming in immediate contact with four dying and dead calves, and yet she remains as healthy and sharp as ever.

Dr. Spinks, of Warrington, says that he has vaccinated nearly 300 head, and some in all stages of the disease, except the last, and in all cases, where successful, the animal has been saved. Not a single death has occurred, nor have those which were free from the disease taken it.

The following letter has been addressed to the *Times*:—

Sir,—Seeing in the *Times* of to-day that the attempts of Dr. Brent, of Woodbury, to vaccinate his animals with the ordinary lymph from the human species have failed in every instance, and, fearing that some persons may be deterred by that fact from using the human lymph, I write to say that I have vaccinated with the ordinary lymph five animals for Mr. Sooby, of South Elkington, and that four out of the five took the virus on the first application; and now Mr. Sooby is proceeding to vaccinate his herd with the lymph taken from the vesicle developed in his cows. Will you allow me further to say that I see no reason why, if suitable organisations were effected, there should not be an abundant supply of lymph in three weeks to vaccinate every animal in the kingdom.—I am, Sir, yours truly,  
THOMAS SHARPLEY, M.D.

Louth, Jan. 19.

A Methodist church has just been inaugurated at Copenhagen with great solemnity.



## Literature.

## THE FUNDAMENTAL TRUTHS OF CHRISTIANITY.\*

The various opinions on subjects of the deepest import to man which are now conflicting for the mastery are the result and substance of many contributions of thought and speculation from the earliest times to the present. Before Christ came, the old philosophers speculated on the first principle of things and on the being of a God. When Christ came, entirely new views of God and of man and of their mutual relation were introduced. The early Church conserved the truth and stoutly fought those who would have marred its beauty with their vain philosophy, or eaten out its life with their Jewish additions. During the middle ages all art and learning and custom wore the livery of Jesus and His Virgin Mother, and paid, at least, a seeming allegiance to the Divine rule. Luther, Melancthon, and their fellow Reformers, breathed a new spirit into dead forms and shows, and brought to the front Gospel doctrines that had well-nigh been forgotten and lost; and by their strong arm they checked the flood of licentiousness that was flowing in the wake of the revival of classic learning. The negative spirit lifted its head: Socinus denied the divinity of Christ; the English Deists attempted to set up natural religion in the place of positive Christianity. In France, Nature was deified, and the *Système de la Nature* affirmed the exclusiveness of matter. In Germany the Illuminati and the Rationalists denied the supernatural altogether, and reduced all religion to morality. Pantheism disbelieved in a personal God, and asserted that—

"All things are parts of one stupendous whole,  
Whose body Nature is, and God the soul."

Materialism, at last, was the final cipher of the negations. The general tendency of these conflicting opinions Guizot describes as the denial of the supernatural. "And certainly the question of the supernatural is the question of the day. We might say that the general feature of present opinions is the making the 'Cosmos into a principle.'"

But the great problems of life of most interest to us are not to be solved or even touched by any such principle. Whatever is not of God, and of God in intimate relation to ourselves, cannot satisfy the cravings of the soul.

We have here given a very brief summary of this most excellent book. The author has long made apologetic subjects a favourite study. In these lectures, which, he says, have grown out of Pascal's *Pensées*, he comes forward as a noble champion of the truth, prepared to prove that God in Christ can alone meet man in every exigency,—that Christianity is truth, truth "ever young and always fresh, universal truth, and therefore equally adapted and equally satisfying to all ages and all degrees of civilisation." What he is concerned to show is, that the fundamental truths of Christianity are the intuitive truths of the mind. The anomalies of existence, the enigmas of human life, the problems of human nature, it is maintained, demand a personal God, who created the world and placed upon it man, a union of body and soul, to be its lord; having relations both with God and with the world, and finding his true relation to the world in his relation to God; being Prophet and King of this visible world, and, at the same time, priest of the eternal one; God's representative upon earth to offer up himself and the world to God, and to be the living tie between God and the world. The transmutation theory of Darwin and all kindred theories which debase man's original or prospects find no favour with our author, who thus gives the essence of Psychologic Materialism:—

"The brain secretes thought, the phosphorus in the brain is that which thinks. 'No phosphorus, no thought.' Hence everything depends on the quality, the quality upon the nourishment of the brain—that is, upon the food in general. 'As a man eateth, so is he.' Man is the sum total of parents, nurse, place, time, air, water, sound, light, food, and clothing; his will is the necessary result of all these causes, and bound to natural law. Thought is matter in motion, a displacement of the material of the brain; even consciousness is nothing but a property of matter. Sin is that which is unnatural, and not the will to do evil. In fact, there is no such thing as sin, and therefore no justice in punishment. 'To understand everything, means to excuse everything.' Thus morality ceases to exist, and ethics are transformed into a bill of fare."

To man thus endowed and placed in the world, religion is natural, and we find that, in one form or other, it is universal. "There is in man an inward tendency towards God; for he

"proceeded from the will of God, he was made by and for God. The will of God, as it is the reason of his existence, is also the law of his life, and the aim of his efforts. God is the deepest need of man, his highest aim, and that for which he is incessantly striving." All religion is faith, included in and united with which are love and hope. These three combine in one harmonious whole which we designate the religious life, whose essential manifestation is prayer. After showing the necessity of revelation, considered with respect to our reason and our will, and answering objections to its possibility, and to the actual form in which it was made to man, and tracing its history, our author shows that Jesus Christ was the end of Ancient, and the Beginning and Power of Modern Times; and in a concluding chapter on the Person of our Lord, he points out the marvellousness of the portrait drawn of Him in the Gospels and claims for him Divine worship.

This is a book for the times. It takes up the great questions now so hotly controverted amongst us, with a firm hand, and deals with them in a manly Christian spirit. It speaks in no faltering tones, but with the calmness of well grounded conviction, and with the certainty of the full assurance of faith.

## THE GIPSIES.\*

At the mention of the name "Gipsy," who does not recall the scene, often witnessed in his boyhood, of the squalid encampment in some green lane or shady nook by the roadside—the bronzed fathers of the tribe busy here and there, the unkempt mothers preparing the stew in the kettle slung on three poles over the fire on the ground, or attending to some domestic gear—the bonny lasses, sometimes beautiful as houris, smiling on him as he passed, or gliding up to him to tell his fortune,—the children, not over-burned with clothes, playing among the *shelties* and the *cuddies* browsing on the greensward. Perhaps, too, as the scene is recalled, a shiver of the terror returns which was felt on passing such an outlandish company, alone and in the gloaming.

Such scenes are but rarely witnessed in England now, compared with their frequency not many years ago, for the Gipsy is more and more adopting the habits of the civilised natives among whom he used to pitch his tent, or, at least, is forsaking the tent life to roam about with his white-iron ware and crockery in a cart, if he do not settle down to some regular handicraft as a reputable citizen. Had we in our boyhood asked, who and what are these Gipsies? and whence do they come? we should have been told most likely that they were vagrants, with whom the less one had to do the better—Ishmaels, their hand against every man, and every man's hand against them; or, as the old laws concerning them have it, "by habit and repute Egyptians." Indeed, very little was known of them, further than that they were a foreign vagabond race, adepts in foraging, thieving, and *sorring* (masterful begging), skilful in legerdemain, palmistry, and all arts of glamour; and, like the Wandering Jew, with a black shadow upon them, ever roaming, never resting. Sir Walter Scott was much interested in these "strangers," and when he portrayed as their type the notable Meg Merrilies of "Guy Mannering," all the world of readers took an interest in her black-haired kin, such as had not been felt before. About this time the author of the present book, who had long made a study of the race, contributed to *Blackwood* several articles on their origin, manners, and customs, but was dissuaded from further contributing at that time by the prudent suggestion of the Great Magician, that were he to continue his exposure of the Gipsy race, so jealous were they of all interference with, and knowledge of their history and affairs, the whole tribe would take the alarm, and not only would his further inquiries be frustrated, but his very life perhaps endangered. It thus happens that though the greater part of this work was written more than twenty years ago, it now for the first time sees the light.

As to the origin of the Gipsies, many hypotheses have been put forward. The Editor is of opinion that the "mixed multitude" who went up out of Egypt in the train of the children of Israel under Moses were the progenitors of the race,—that these had been fellow-slaves of the Israelites in the house of bondage, and were a motley gathering from many countries, a kind of *colluvies gentium*—that they gladly shared in the deliverance wrought by the hand of Moses; but, afterwards, finding that the ways of God's

people were not to their mind, they drifted off, in the only direction open to them, towards Northern India; that in Hindostan they established themselves and became a distinct people for ages, till, at length, about the beginning of the fifteenth century, which is the earliest date at which we have any records of them in Europe, they in large numbers migrated to the north-west, making their appearance not in great hordes, but in scattered companies, as is their wont, in Hungary, and soon showing themselves in every country of Europe, extending even to Scotland, which has ever since been a favourite land with them. The Gipsies themselves will often say that they are from Ethiopia. This does not altogether disagree with the Editor's hypothesis, which is supported by the fact that they have long been reputed Egyptians, whence doubtless their name is derived, and is still more strengthened by the exact agreement of many of their words with the corresponding Hindostanee, and the partial agreement of many others, and also by the great likeness of some of their customs to those of the native Hindoos; e. g., the slaughtering of a horse in their divorce ceremonies, and the final parting of the separating couple over its prostrate body, is similar in many of its features to the Gentoo institution of the *Assummed Jugg*.

The author, by frequent quotations from Grellman's account of the Hungarian Gipsies, and from Borrow's "Gitanos or Gipsies in Spain," shows that these people are one and the same with those who have selected the British Islands as the scene of their roving. With the specimens of the tribe, as found in Scotland, the author specially deals, and he seems to have spared no pains in observing the habits of the Gipsies, and in overcoming the intense reserve which they always evince when a *gorgio* (native) seeks to make a more familiar acquaintance with them and their ways. Especially do the Gipsies manifest repugnance to any inquiry about their language, which they seem to hold as the palladium of their race, and which they say will never be lost or merged in other tongues so long as two of their tribe are alive. Their children are most diligently taught their own language, but at the same time are earnestly adjured never to use it in intercourse with the natives. Hence it is that so little is known of their peculiar speech, which is generally considered to be a mere jargon of slang terms, while, in fact, it consists of fully 5,000 words, and is sufficient for all ordinary purposes. The author, by happy address, and after much patient waiting, managed to induce some communicativeness in a few Gipsies at different times, and, on Sir Walter Scott's advice, he compared the words obtained from one person with those obtained from others in far different places and times, and, finding their almost perfect agreement, he is able to assure us that the words he gives us are genuine Gipsy. The chapter on Language is one of the most interesting and valuable in the book. Indeed, the author gives the several sets of words as he obtained them, so that we can compare them for ourselves. The only words common to them and us seem to be—*Quad*, prison, and *Chee-chee*, Silence! hold your tongue!—unless we may reckon—*Slaps*, tea. The expression, *Sallah, javdrom*, Curse you! take the road! the author found very potent in getting rid of a pestering Gipsy beggar. There are two words—*Bing* and *Ruffie*—for devil, but not one for God; nor does there appear to be among them any form of worship or religious reverence for a Supreme Being, though they will frequently, to serve some end, attend the services and adopt some of the rites of the religion of the country where they may happen to be.

The Gipsies are an athletic, irascible, vengeful people, restless, lovers of liberty, generous to those who show them kindness, implacable towards those who vex or injure them. They have long borne a bad name, but perhaps, they are not so black as they are painted. Not very long ago, they were in evil repute as fire-raisers and child-stealers, and the Scottish farmers and cotters in whose neighbourhood they were encamped, used to propitiate them by paying them a kind of black-mail—a tacit covenant which the Gipsies always scrupulously observed. These and similar charges were alleged against them not without reason. It is believed that they often stole fair-haired, blue-eyed children, to improve their own blood, and to relieve their swarthiness, so that by degrees their race might be less distinguishable from the natives. Adam Smith, the father of political economy, was, when a child, once carried off by them, and was not recovered for several hours. Whole-hearted observers have they ever been of—

"The good old rule, the simple plan,  
That they should take who have the power,  
And they should keep who can,"

and their children used to be regularly instructed

\* Apologetic Lectures on the Fundamental Truths of Christianity. Delivered in Leipzig in the Winter of 1864. By CH. ERNST LUTHARDT, Doctor and Professor of Theology. Translated from the Third Edition by SOPHIA TAYLOR. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

\* A History of the Gipsies: with Specimens of the Gipsy Language. By WALTER SIMSON. Edited, with Preface, Introduction, and Notes, and a Disquisition on the Past, Present, and Future of Gipsydom, by JAMES SIMSON. London: Sampson Low and Co. Edinburgh: Menzies.



in the most adroit methods of pocket-picking and thieving, very much in the way in which Oliver Twist tells us old Fagin and Co. used to instruct the London gamins. Experts were many of them, too, in coining, much to the horror of an honest countryman, who saw a Gipsy who had invited him to drink at a public-house coolly seize upon a pewter basin, and, quickly producing his tools, in a very little time turn out a number of half-crowns, with one of which he paid mine host, while the others and the remains of the basin he pocketed. Very seldom have they been known to murder any one not a Gipsy, but very frequently have they, on a sudden provocation, murdered some of their own people. Once, at Romanno, the Fawes and the Shawes were dividing the spoils of some raid, when, a dispute arising, they fought like tigers. There were five of the one clan and four of the other, besides several women on both sides, who always fought as fiercely as the men. Two were killed and several wounded, for which four of them were soon after apprehended and hanged.

"Lizzy Brown, by some called Snippy, was a tall, stout woman, with features far from being disagreeable. She lost her nose in a battle fought in the shire of Angus. In this encounter, the Gipsies fought among themselves with highland dirks, exhibiting all the fury of hostile tribes of Bedouin Arabs of the desert. When this woman found that her nose was struck off by the sweep of a dirk, she put her hand to the wound, and, as if little had befallen her, called out, in the heat of the scuffle, to those nearest her; 'But, in the middle of the meantime, where is my nose?' Poor Lizzy's tall figure was conspicuous among the tribe, owing to the want of that ornamental part of her face."

The principal men of the clans often donned the richest attire, rode the finest horses, and passed themselves off as gentlemen of the land. They would assume several disguises in the course of a day for the better carrying out of their robberies. They assumed, or claimed, some of the most notable names of the county—Baillie, Ruthven, Stewart, Kennedy, Robertson, &c.; the Stewarts and the Baillies (Balliol), deriving their descent from the Scottish kings, not objecting to the bar sinister on their escutcheon. The Baillies were the most powerful clan of all the Scottish Gipsies; their tokens—as medals, rings, pen-knives, &c.—marked with some peculiar characters, and given to those they befriended, to free them from the clutches of their subject highwaymen, compelling respect through the entire country, while the tokens of others were restricted in their influence to certain districts. The Faas, of Yetholm, considered themselves equal to the Baillies in power and rule, their chief having the style and title of "Lord and Earl of Little Egypt."

The numbers of the Gipsies, it is asserted, are much underrated, some writers giving them at 5,000, and others believing that they are fast disappearing. The Editor attributes this error to the gradual merging of the Gipsies in the general population, many of them having made for themselves a home where we should little expect them to be, and some having risen to high station, and expresses his belief that there are 100,000 of the race in Scotland, and 300,000 in the British Isles.

The Editor's dissertation at the end of the book would be more interesting and telling than it is likely to be, had he, in pleading for the Gipsy, displayed less of the Gipsy animus. Sir Walter Scott is thus put out of court:—"Not being in possession of sufficient information on the subject of the Gipsies, the opinion of Sir Walter Scott on the point in question amounted to nothing." Lord Macaulay and the poet Southey are snubbed much in the same fashion.

The assertion, in the dissertation, and the many arguments brought to prove, that John Bunyan, the tinker, the wonderful allegorist, was a Gipsy, will astonish and perplex the Christian world. There is a hint, too, that Christopher North, who once enjoyed a roving excursion with one of these wandering families, may have had a near relationship to them. This book is likely to make a great sensation. It tells, as it has never been told before, the history and the character of a strong people in the midst of us and yet not of us.

#### THE QUARTERLIES.

The *British Quarterly*, under its new management, has our hearty greeting, and, while we are able to speak with sincere and emphatic approbation of the present number, we still more are possessed with the confidence that it will in the future be worthy of its name and history, and will deserve the most generous support of educated Nonconformists. We are persuaded that it was not without heavy labour and frequent discouragement that its venerable founder and editor, Dr. Vaughan, maintained for so many years its eminence amongst our higher periodicals, and made it so largely the representative of Dissenting culture and of the distinguishing principles and aims of Congregationalists. We wish that the new editors may meet with even more

lively sympathy and richer reward than Dr. Vaughan; and we shall have good reason to be satisfied with them if they deserve as well of the Nonconformist public as he has done. In the number before us there is no one article of such supreme ability or intense present interest as to make its character or give its predominant feature. But each article is written with the intelligence and power which can adequately sustain the reputation of the *Review*. That on "Richard Cobden" is written apparently from the personal recollections of one who has a competent knowledge of the character and life of the great Free-trader, and is marked by a discriminating and generous, and yet guardedly moderate estimate of the man and of his public services. "Epidemics" is full of useful fact and truth, and appears to have derived valuable suggestion from an unpublished work of Dr. Reynolds, of the London University. It has every mark of scientific acquaintance with the subject, and great present appropriateness. The initials of Mr. Allon are affixed to the interesting and highly informing paper on "Sinai"; and we could both offer complimentary words and quote passages displaying careful and minute observation, independent and well-reasoned opinion, and admirable powers of description: but must be content to say, that if the writer should determine to add yet another to our numerous works on the localities of Scripture, it seems to us quite certain that it will not be one likely to be pronounced superfluous or wanting in individuality. There is very much in the article on "Lord Palmerston" which will assist to give distinctiveness to the elements of his character and to interpret truly his political career to the ordinary public mind; but there are also many points on which we dissent from the writer's judgment, and do not admit the sufficiency and justness of his analysis and criticism; while the impress of what is called "the Palmerstonian policy," on the continent of Europe is referred far too much to the definite conceptions and purposes of the individual man, and an impression is given which, on the whole, we think, considerably wanting in truth. "Religion in London" is a paper which cannot fail to afford us gratification as founded on the statistical information collected and prepared for the readers of this journal in November and December last; and we may well invite their attention to this view of the significances and practical uses of the important materials which our columns have supplied. "The New Parliament" is a subject which demands large allowance for idiosyncrasy and sympathy in the writer,—seeing that so many men, shades of opinion, and social affinities, are involved in the treatment of it. We are glad to be able to commend it, with some reservations, which the remark we have now made provides for, as large-minded and forcibly expressed, and as likely to do service to the political education of some classes of Dissenters,—perhaps written a little too rhetorically and ambitiously. "Inductive Theology" is an essay to be received with grateful pleasure, to be read with thoughtful seriousness, and to be returned to for the suggestions which may direct and inspire the pursuit of the special subject further, and for the acquirement of clear and steady light for general theological investigation. Of the one remaining article, a review of "Miss Berry's Journals," and which does justice to the exceedingly interesting pictures of past days and events, and the historical value of much of the materials, which that publication has given us, we are yet bound to say, that it might have been expected that the *British Quarterly* would not altogether overlook the moral atmosphere of the work, which, to by far the more numerous classes of readers, can hardly prove other than unhealthy and somewhat injurious. The shorter reviews of books are good; but we are tired of the never appropriate title, "Epilogue on Books," &c.

The *Westminster* reviews "Mr. Stuart Mill on Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy," with perfect knowledge, and very large sympathy and admiration; although with something also of independence of judgment, as well as clearness and strength of mind, that cannot fail to gain attention and to ensure respect. Yet we find ourselves as frequently in direct antagonism to the writer as in even modified agreement with him; although we are very far from being sworn Hamiltonians in philosophy, and fully appreciate the service done by Mr. Mill by his eminently practical criticism of the Scotch-German, whose learning and dogma threatened to rule too easily the theological and philosophical movements of our own time. The reviewer estimates Hamilton a little more highly than Mr. Mill does; but adopts the opinion, which we think utterly false and absurd, that Dr. Thomas Brown has "done far greater service to the world than Hamilton in the origination and diffusion of important thought!" Happily the writer does not commit himself to the further extreme, to which we should think Mr. Mill will find no competent critic or well-read student to follow him, that Archbishop Whately also is the superior of Hamilton: for, while few authors have been more serviceable to us, his claims are quite of another order than those to which are justly accorded "the cosmopolitan honours of philosophy." We are glad to see a revived sense of the significance to literature of the writings of "Coleridge"—who is the subject of an article here, as well as in the *North British*, to be noticed presently. The *Westminster* reviewer is not able to recognise, from his particular point of view, and with his range of sympathy, the services to

philosophy and to religion which Coleridge rendered in his time, or the permanence and spread of his influence through a large part of the higher order of mind at the present,—pervading its very substance, however, rather than stamped on its form. Yet, there is true perception of the genius of Coleridge, and an admirable estimate of his literary character and place, with which, so far, even his attached disciples might be satisfied. But, though the article is very rich in fine criticism, its verdict on the teaching of Coleridge is one which, we are persuaded, will presently be rejected by those to whom philosophy retains anything of its ancient, universal, and essential significances. "Lord Palmerston" is the subject of a sketch and characterisation which we must praise without stint for intellectual energy, political knowledge, and liberal and sound views in general: but here, as in the case of the *British Quarterly* writer on the same theme, we hesitate to think that our own reading of character and the times has been as much wanting in insight and truth as we should have to admit if we accepted this representation in all respects, and even as to some of its main features. "Dr. Livingstone's Recent Travels" are reviewed carefully, and most generously, but, of course, with exception taken to the missionary aims and efforts to which the Doctor has stood more or less committed. The review of "Contemporary Literature" in the *Westminster* is always one of the most interesting and valuable portions of its contents; and perhaps no other review exhibits the same culture and intellectual energy in any similar survey. But it is tinctured with sympathies, and even with partialities and prejudices, in respect of philosophy and theology, and even of science itself, which not unfrequently permit hostility and contemptuousness to overspread the calm and stately features of thoughtful and righteous criticism.

The *North British Review* appears a month earlier than its quarterly contemporaries in general, and the last number reached us when we were almost overwhelmed by the "literature of the season," and is now probably familiar to such of our readers as pay any attention to the higher periodical literature of the day. We cannot, however, be content to have received the December number without acknowledgment of the gratification, almost unsurpassed in all our recent acquaintance with reviews, which its most valuable contents afforded us. We do not conceal from ourselves that a review which, out of seven articles only, has four on such subjects as Plato, Pindar, Coleridge, and the Gothic Renaissance in English Literature, may perhaps too much narrow its field, and suffer as to the amount of support it obtains from general readers; but for ourselves, this is just such a number as we should always gladly and thankfully receive. The "Recent German Novelists" may interest everybody, and instruct the literary sense, as well as enlarge the knowledge and pleasures of not a few. "Mr. Henry Taylor's 'Later Plays and Minor Poems'" may very delightfully, though with calm and clear judgment, lead a new generation (for, since "Philip van Artevelde" appeared, a new generation has arisen) of readers to the study and enjoyment of a dramatic writer, who, more than all contemporaries, has "united the masculine strength of our early drama with the richer variety, the thoughtfulness, and the purer sentiment of our later poetry." "The Cattle Plague" is a subject as to which every day somewhat modifies or antiquates the theoretical positions of the day before; but it is treated here in such manner as may long afford useful practical suggestions to those concerned with, cattle, and especially as to sanitary improvements and the conveyance of animals by railway—the latter a subject which has long needed watchful and careful attention, and plain speaking, and vigorous action. To return to articles already named, we select that on "Coleridge" as the best and most serviceable; and seriously and earnestly wish that it may be republished for the benefit of students, who may be rescued by its influence from the misrepresentations of some few scribes of later years who have written on Coleridge without understanding him, and in one or two notable cases without having even read him. The article, taken in connection with other plain indications of a renewed interest in Coleridge's writings, may, we hope, be regarded as one of the "signs of the times" from which may be augured good things for the theory of morality and the philosophy of religion in some quarters and in days at hand. The present writer is the most perfectly informed and competent of all who have written of Coleridge, without any blindness to his theological defects, as "a great religious philosopher," and one of the "rare examples" in which the most original powers of intellect and "imagination, the most ardent search for truth, and the largest erudition, have been united with reverence and simple Christian faith, the heart of the child with the wisdom of the sage"; and we entirely agree, that "he has left behind him a philosophy, which, however incomplete, has done for his fellow-men the highest service a human thinker can, in helping to lighten the burden of the mystery." The reviewer of "Mr. Grote's Plato" justly notes that our great historian of Greece is somewhat wanting in subtlety and delicacy in the treatment of philosophical questions; but that his Commentary on Plato has an originality and manliness which must prove eminently suggestive and valuable to the student; and further, the writer, himself evidently an accomplished philosopher, gives assistance,



deserving of recognition, to the appreciation of the conflicting tendencies in Plato, the differing forms of the ideal theory as it presented itself at an earlier and a later period to his mind, and on the moral basis of the State, which, in particular, we think Mr. Grote has not only failed to understand with Plato, but has not even attained the place of view and element of consideration proposed by Plato. We think we ought not to refrain from the confession or testimony that the *North British*, as it now shapes itself, has, in our judgment, no superior amongst quarterly reviews.

The *Quarterly Journal of Science* opens with an interesting article by Mr. Alison on an "Ascent of the Peak of Teneriffe," made by him, which also records experiences during a residence in the island, and affords facts and suggestions of the highest interest to scientific naturalists. There are two pleasing lithograph-tinted illustrations. "Anthropology," and "The Origin and Antiquity of Man," are review-essays, which address the most deeply significant, although not generally the most reverent or most candid, of the scientific tendencies of inquiry in the present day, and content themselves with an account of what different recent writers have advanced, without much criticism or indication of opinion. There is a plate of flint implements which it is impossible to look at without asking, from the unscientific side, a few sceptical questions, which will, perhaps, pertinaciously repeat themselves, in spite of scientific scorn. "Synthetical Chemistry," and "Hoffmann and Modern Chemistry," are other two good articles that have interested us more than all the rest of the number. The "Chronicles of Science" contain, as usual, so much instructive and wonderful fact, sometimes having a strangely fascinating influence upon the mind, and for the coldest and most prosaic an appreciable value to the arts and industries of daily life, that we have really wished at times that these pages were sent in "slips" to the newspapers, with a view to supplying a better order of paragraphs than generally fills out the gaps and vacant corners for which the indiscriminating scissors so often make painfully unprofitable and indigestible provision.

The *Popular Science Review* has, for one of its chief present attractions, a very clearly and brightly-written article on "Glaciers and Ice," by Mr. W. F. Barrett, of the Laboratory of the Royal Institution—a young student of science who has already exhibited an excellent combination of patient accuracy of observation with much power of pleasing popular exposition; and who here suggests simple modes of the enjoyment of exquisite pleasure, while he describes and interprets phenomena of the ice-world that have generally been too technically dealt with to excite popular interest. The illustrations ought to lead many readers to try experiments for themselves. The great chemist, Baron Liebig, has very useful instructions for us on preparing "Coffee"; and we hope many housekeepers may profit by them; and that Liebig's coffee and Liebig's Extract of Meat may alike become common household stores, and excite the delicate gratitude of contented stomachs towards the gracious science that stoops from the solution of nature's hidden secrets to become the purveyor of comforts and luxuries for our homes. Dr. Richardson on "Ozone," Mr. Henslow on the "Motion and Sensitiveness of Climbing Plants" (illustrated), and Mr. Sorby, with a valuable paper on "The Spectrum Microscope," make up, with the perfectly arranged "Scientific Summary," a number which ought to gain new subscribers and universal favour for the *Popular Science Review*.

*St. Olave's.* By the Author of "Janita's Cross." (Hurst and Blackett.) This volume belongs to the publisher's Standard Library [of Cheap Editions of Popular Modern Works. It is full of character, clearly and distinctly drawn, and having all the charm of a true and realizable originality. In power of invention, and of subordination of many materials to the production of a rich and harmonious whole, it is of highest art and excellence. Even in the less important persons, and in passing conversations, there is a richness of significance, and fresh healthfulness of feeling, that is most suggestive as well as most enjoyable. We know we shall commend it to not a few of our readers who may not already know it, by the following passage of mere introduction of the quaint, wise, and hearty Mrs. Cromarty.

"Is yer experience prosperin', Mrs. Cromarty? It's a tryin' thing for folk's soul is livin' in t' midst o' so much gaiety. I mind when I were sittin' ladies' maid wi' the Bishop's daughters, afore I came here, my sperittle feelings got awful thin an' weak wi' bein' so much agate over pomps and vanities."

"An' they'll never be nowt else but thin and weak, mistress Don'tie, if ye're allers a tawin' and scrattin' at 'em, to see how they're comin' on. Sperittle feelin's is like starch things, less ye finger 'em an' better."

"Bless me, Mrs. Cromarty, you allers put things so queer-like. But surely folks had ought to know the state o' their minds, and whether they're int' enjoyment o' grace or not."

"In course; but spyin' into yer feelin's won't help ye on a bit. Taint no yield axin' yerself how do ye feel, and what's state o' yer mind,—it's what are ye doin'." I allers axes. That settles t' question. When yer i' danger o' settin' down into a low key, just start on an' ax the Almighty to show ye yer duty, an' what he's got for ye to do; and when ye once get agate o' duty in His name, yer experience'll spin along first-rate, without yer ever stoppin' to fix it up in t' right track."

"Well, I allers thought it were t' best way to get

yourself out off fra' outward things, an' shut yourself up an' meditate."

"Livin' out o' doors is healthier, Mistress Don'tie—livin' out o' doors is healthier. Bless ye, doin' yer duty's better nor a clothes-basket o' t' best sperittle feelin's as was ever made."

"I ain't got no duties as I know on," twittered Mistress Don'tie. "What mun I do?"

"Do! why do anything. Go down of yer knees and scrub that there floor of yours, while it shines again, and then brighten up yer pots and things, and then if you've a bit o' time to spare, go an' read a psalm to yon poor could blind woman as sits i' th' sunshine wi' such a kind-like smile on her poor bit face. Bless ye, when yer sperittle experience starts o' runnin' thin an' weak, it's allers a sign yer missin' summat as God Almighty's laid up o' yer conscience to mind."

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Praise Book; The Sepulchre in the Garden; Spain and its Prisons; Bible Hours; Voices of the Soul; Lyra Consolations (Nisbet and Co.). Marbury on the Prophecies of Obadiah and Habakkuk; Godwin's Works, Vol. XI. (J. Nichol). English Travellers and Italian Brigands, 2 vols. (Hurst and Blackett). Christian Fruitfulness (J. Snow). Cornelius O'Dowd upon Men and Women, and other Things in General. Third Series (W. Blackwood and Sons). Life or Death; The Law and the Prophets (Longmans). Noted Names of Fiction (Bell and Daldy). Life Lost or Saved (Hatchard and Co.). Report of British Association for the Advancement of Science; Beauties of Tropical Scenery, Third Edition (Hardwicke). A Journey of Life, by Frank Foster (E. Stock). Organized Christianity (Simpkin and Co.). Harry Lawton's Adventures (Seeley and Co.). Poems of the Inner Life (Shaw and Co.). The Model Prayer (Houlston and Wright). The Ideas of the Day on Policy (J. Murray). The Christian in Complete Armour, Two Vols. (Blackie and Son). Alfred Hagart's Household, Two Vols. (Strahan). Heart Cheer for Home Sorrow; Precious Ointment; The Homes of Scripture (W. Macintosh). The Rowing Almanack, 1866 (Dean and Son). Family Prayers (W. Blackwood and Sons). The Student's Blackstone (John Murray). Sketches by an Idle Man (F. Pitman). Jehovah's Jewels; Kings of Society (E. Stock). The Homilist, Vol. VI. (W. Kent and Co.). A Noble Life, Two Vols. (Hurst and Blackett). The Vicarious Sacrifice; Christ the Light of the World; Theology and Life; The Angel's Song (A. Strahan). Louisa Atterbury; The Every Day Book of Natural History; Victoria Picture Spelling Book; The Milestones of Life; Penny Readings in Prose and Verse (F. Warne and Co.). The King and People of Fiji (Wesleyan Conference Office). The Minister the Parent of the Church (Jackson, Walford, and Co.). Words from the Poets (Macmillan). Spiritual Songs from the Canticles; Whispers in the Palms (Morgan and Chase). The Heavenward Road (F. Pitman). St. Paul, his Life and Ministry; Home in the Holy Land; Recognition of Friends in Heaven; The Golden Diary; "Them Also"—The Story of the Dublin Mission (Nisbet and Co.). Lectures on Scripture (Bell and Daldy). Moxon's Miniature Poets—Selections from Tupper (Moxon and Co.). The Future of the Human Race (Smith, Elder, and Co.). The Judgment Books; The Hidden Life (A. Elliot). Doctor Weld, or the Web of Life, Two Vols.; Aesop's Fables (F. Warne and Co.). The Melchisedec of the Bible (Robertson). God's Glorified House; Baptist Hand-Book, 1866 (E. Stock). The Omnibus (Trubner and Co.). The Garden Oracle, 1866 (Groombridge and Son).

#### Court, Official, and Personal News.

On Friday, Lord Augustus Loftus had an audience of her Majesty, and kissed hands on being appointed her Majesty's Ambassador to the King of Prussia. The Earl of Bessborough and the Earl of Cork also had audiences. Lord Bessborough, having resigned the office of Master of the Buckhounds, kissed hands on receiving from her Majesty the wand of Lord Steward of the Household, in place of the Earl St. Germans, resigned. Lord Cork kissed hands on being appointed Master of the Buckhounds. The Lord Chancellor arrived from London, and had the honour of dining with the Queen and her family.

Her Majesty, it is expected, will proceed to Windsor Castle on Monday, the 5th of February, previous to opening Parliament on the following day, after which, according to the present arrangements, she will return to Windsor from town and sleep at the Castle. On the following day her Majesty will leave for Osborne.

The Queen has signified her intention to be sponsor for the infant daughter of Sir Robert and Lady Emily Peel.

Frogmore House, which it is expected will be the future residence of Prince Christian and Princess Helena, has lately been greatly improved, and it is reported that other alterations will also be made at this royal seat.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Trentham, Staffordshire.

Dr. Corrigan, of Dublin, physician to the Queen, has been knighted. He is a Liberal Roman Catholic, and a member of the Senate of the Queen's University, opposed to the substitution of the denominational for the national system of education. It is said that Dr. Prothero Smith is to receive a similar distinction.

Lord Russell, on behalf of the Queen, has offered to Viscountess Palmerston a peerage in her own right, with remainder to her son, the Right Hon. William Cowper. It has, however, been declined with many grateful expressions, her ladyship being content with the distinction of being Lord Palmerston's widow.

The Recorder'ship of Birmingham, vacant by the resignation of Mr. M. D. Hill, has been conferred on Mr. Adams.

Rumour speaks of the retirement of Dr. Lushington, who is in his ninety-first year, and is the oldest judge upon the bench. Dr. Lushington was appointed Judge of the Admiralty Court in 1838.

Mr. Benjamin, ex-Secretary of the Confederate States, is studying English law, in the Chambers of Mr. C. E. Pollock, in the Temple, with the view to being called to the English Bar.

The body of Sir Charles Eastlake, late President of the Royal Academy, having been brought over to England, was on Thursday interred in Kensal-green Cemetery. A large number of mourning coaches followed the hearse, including a private carriage of her Majesty the Queen; and a great many private friends of the deceased attended on the melancholy occasion.

A final report by Messrs. Greenwood and Hindmarsh to the Lord Chancellor in reference to the Patent Office has been issued. They recommend that the office of Clerk of the Patents be abolished, and that a superintending officer, with a salary of not less than 1,500*l.*, be appointed. They think the clerks generally are underpaid, and they recommend that the staff in the specifications department be increased.

#### Miscellaneous News.

GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL, CALEDONIAN-ROAD, ISLINGTON, N.—Number of patients for the week ending January 20, 1,072, of which 153 were new cases.

SUNDERLAND ELECTION.—On Monday Mr. H. Fenwick, M.P. for Sunderland, the recently appointed Civil Lord of the Admiralty, attended a crowded meeting of his constituents, at the Bridge Hotel, before proceeding on his canvass. Mr. William Stobar, J.P., occupied the chair. A contest is expected. The Tories promise to support Alderman Candler, the advanced Liberal, should he come forward.

THE HOUSELESS POOR AND THE POLICE.—The Poor-law Board has issued circulars to the Metropolitan Poor-law Guardians, recommending that police-officers should be employed as assistant relieving-officers. This experiment has been tried in Poplar, and with great success. The effect appears to be that the bad characters who now form so large a proportion of the nightly "casuals" cease to use the workhouses as sleeping-places. The police know them, and refuse to give them tickets of admission.

THE "QUIVER" LIFEBOATS.—The proprietors of "The Quiver," in the December part of that publication, made an appeal to their subscribers for contributions in aid of a new lifeboat, to be placed at the disposal of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution. The response has been of so liberal a character, that the subscriptions already amount to a sum equivalent to the cost of three lifeboats, and additional sums are flowing in daily. Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, in acknowledging the marked success which has attended their appeal, now beg to intimate that, as the subscription list must be shortly closed, they will feel obliged by all collecting papers being sent in at the earliest moment.

THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—The Great Eastern Railway Committee of Investigation have made a further report. Out of the eight directors Messrs. Goodson, Bidder, Love, Smyth, Packer, and Anderson, have signified their intention to retire. With regard to the financial affairs of the company, further investigation compels them to state that they are in such a position as to preclude, for a time, the prospect of any dividend to the ordinary stockholders, although there is reason to believe all the existing preference stocks and mortgage debts are effectually secured. An entire revolution of management and the exercise of economy may, however, they still think, gradually bring about a prosperous future.

THE PHARAOHS.—At a meeting of the Syro-Egyptian Society on the 9th inst., Mr. J. Bonomi read a paper on "The Pharaohs of the Bible." He premised by explaining the word "Pharaoh," and exhibiting its equivalent in hieroglyphics, to be a title common to all the kings of Egypt. In tracing those mentioned in the sacred narrative, he showed how impossible it is to identify, with absolute certainty, those named in the early books of the Bible. But the case is different with those from Shishak to Hophra, which can be identified with sufficient certainty. These Mr. Bonomi traced succinctly, exhibited their different cartouches, and described certain of their works.

NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY.—A performance of "Elijah" at Exeter Hall on Wednesday last, under the auspices of Mr. G. W. Martin and his well-known choir, attracted a large audience. With the exception of Mr. Lewis Thomas, who discharged with credit and approbation the difficult part of the Prophet in this fine oratorio, the soloists were scarcely up to the mark. But the massive choruses were exceedingly well sung. Mr. Martin has trained his tuneful host to a high state of discipline, the reality of which could scarcely be better tested than in some of the choruses of Mendelssohn's *chef d'œuvre*. We observe that "Judas Maccabæus" is announced for Wednesday, January 31st.

THE ANNUAL SOIREE OF THE EMPLOYEES AT THE IMPERIAL WORKS, BROMLEY-BY-BOW (Harper Twelvetees, Limited), was held in the Lecture Hall last Wednesday evening. The hall was tastefully decorated, and appropriate mottoes in great variety were hung around the walls. After tea the meeting was addressed by the directors, secretary, and several of the clerks, foremen, and heads of departments—songs and recitations intervening. Mr. Twelvetees, in referring to the history of the establishment, and the position of the various institutions connected therewith, incidentally stated that the receipts of the Sick



Society and Clothing Club during the years 1864 and 1865 had amounted to 530*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; that a distribution of clothing had been made amounting to 164*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*; and that the committee of the Sick Society, after paying all the claims upon the fund, at the end of the year, had a balance for division (which had since been returned) of 110*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* Mr. G. Beasley, who represented the Great Northern Railway Company, after thanking the directors for their share of the carrying favours of the firm, stated that since their last meeting the Great Northern Railway Company had conveyed goods from this manufactory to customers weighing 1,827 tons 15 cwt.

**MILL-HILL SCHOOL, HENDON.**—We are pleased to learn that since the appointment of the Rev. G. D. Bartlet as head-master of this institution the number of pupils has been trebled. The staff of masters is numerous and efficient, and their salaries liberal. It appears also that several arrangements are in progress which when completed will contribute to the comfort and convenience of the pupils. It is but fair that these facts should be made public, as Mr. Bartlet's appointment took place at a very critical time, and it is satisfactory to all who have the interests of that once famous school at heart to hear that such progress is being made. Mill-hill School is not a *proprietary* institution, all the profits accruing to it are devoted to the increase of its efficiency as an educational establishment.

**THE ROYAL BAPTISMAL GIFTS.**—The Queen has presented a silver idol of the late Prince Consort, clad in armour like Christian in the "Pilgrim's Progress," to Prince William, the eldest son of the Princess Royal, as well as to Prince Albert Victor, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales. Both images are adorned by the same verses, said to be from the hand of Mrs. Prothero. The statues and statuettes to the good Prince Consort are multiplying a little more rapidly, we think, than would have suited his own taste. If he can see us now, does he not think, as St. Paul of the Athenians, that we are "in these things too superstitious"? Would he not say that we were giving ourselves to idolatry, and his "spirit be stirred within him"?—*Spectator*.

**HOUSES FOR THE LABOURING POOR.**—Mr. Henry A. Isaacs has given notice of the following motion for the next Court of Common Council:—"That whereas a large number of poor persons have been displaced by the demolition of house property within this city, for railways and city improvements, it is desirable, in order to remedy to some extent the inconvenience resulting therefrom, that the Corporation should erect an additional number of lodging-houses for the labouring poor." The *Spectator* says that a very important meeting of the Social Science Association (Department of Economy) will shortly be held at its rooms. It is intended to discuss a plan for creating a commission under an act of Parliament, specially ordered to provide dwellings for the poor in great cities. It is proposed to purchase the worst districts of the great cities under compulsory powers, and re-cover them with tall buildings suited for the residences of the poor. The money is to be lent by Government, under an act already in existence but dormant, and repaid by instalments. It is understood that the Ministry are willing to further this plan, and the public has long since agreed that some scheme of this sort must be carried out.

**MR. COBDEN.**—A large and beautiful needlework portrait of the late Richard Cobden, by Miss Roach, of Wakefield, which was exhibited in the Industrial and Fine Arts Exhibition in that town during the past autumn, where it was greatly admired, has been purchased by subscription and sent to Mrs. Cobden. It was valued at 70*l.* The following letter was received from Mrs. Cobden acknowledging the gift:—"Dunford, Midhurst, January 12, 1866.—Dear Madam, —The presentation of dear Mr. Cobden's portrait, which you kindly announced to me on the 30th of last month, has been safely received here, and it is, as regards needlework, the most beautiful piece of art I have ever seen. By me and my children it is regarded as a precious ornament to the memory of one who was to our hearts above all price; and I am sure the names of all the subscribers will for ever be remembered with affection in our family. I beg most kindly to present my thanks to Miss Roach for her devotion to my beloved husband's memory.—Accept, dear Madam, the same yourself, and believe me truly yours, O. A. COBDEN.—Mrs. Banks, Wakefield."—*Manchester Examiner*.

**EDMUNDS v. BROUGHAM.**—The case of Edmunds v. Lord Brougham came before the Court of Chancery on Monday, in rather a curious form. Mr. Edmunds seeks to recover from Lord Brougham the mortgaged debt of 5,000*l.*, which played a prominent part in recent disclosures. The money, it will be remembered, was advanced for the benefit of the late Mr. James Brougham so far back as 1811, and Lord Cranworth had expressed his opinion that the amount should be paid by Lord Brougham. His lordship expressed his readiness to pay the sum if Mr. Edmunds would admit that he was not liable in law or equity to do so. This offer was declined; and a bill was filed in the Court of Chancery. Lord Brougham paid the money into court, but in his answer he made certain reflections on Mr. Edmunds, which Mr. Malins, on behalf of that gentleman, applied to the court to have struck out. Some discussion took place between counsel, and it was ultimately decided that the question should stand over till the first cause day after term, in order that Lord Brougham, who is at Cannes, should determine whether he would retain the passage to which objection was taken.

**THE MISSIONARY SHIP JOHN WILLIAMS.**—Mr. Saville, writing to Dr. Tidman, from Weymouth, says:

"We owe much to the great energy and courage of our crew; they worked nobly to save our lives, and, though many of them scarcely slept during the whole week, they laboured with great cheerfulness. We are glad to say that, after the anchor was lowered yesterday afternoon, and the men had finished their day's work, they all retired to the fore-castle of the ship to thank God for their safe deliverance. Mrs. Williams has been unspeakably kind throughout the week; she has moved among us as a ministering angel; we feel that we cannot be sufficiently grateful to her for all the kind services she has rendered us. Nothing could give us more confidence in the excellence of our new ship than the experience of this week. Mr. Beale, the pilot, has told me more than once that we must have been lost if it had not been for her excellent build and the noble manner in which she obeyed the rudder; throughout the Thursday it was only this which kept us from being driven before the winds on to the lee coast. When we reached here we at once sought for Mr. Ashton, the minister of Lutor-street Chapel. He and Mr. Lewis, minister of Hope Chapel, have treated us in the most kindly manner; they have provided for all our wants." The boat that was lost was one manufactured expressly for service among the reefs which surround most of the islands in the Pacific.

**THE TRIAL OF THE PIX.**—The ancient and curious ceremony known as "the trial of the pix," took place on Friday before the officials appointed to inquire into the weight and fineness of the coin produced at her Majesty's Mint. At nine o'clock, Lord Chancellor Cranworth, the Duke of Argyll, the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P., the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, Sir William Dunbar, and other officials, assembled at the office for the Receipt of Exchequer, Old Palace-yard, Westminster, when a jury of eminent goldsmiths, consisting of Mr. Garrard (foreman), Messrs. Mathey, Watherspoon, &c., was sworn for the purpose of testing the coinage of the Mint. The Master of the Mint produced the great pix box, which, since the time of the last trial in 1861, has been lying at that office. The chest, which required six men to carry it, contained several thousand sovereigns, and some silver—principally florins, shillings, sixpenny, and threepenny pieces—the results of the accumulation for the last five years. As soon as the chest is full the trial must take place. Mr. Chisholm, Chief Clerk of the Exchequer, producing the box containing "the pix," that is a plate of gold and one of silver, made in the time of George III. The pix is always kept in the Chapter-house, Westminster; the Controller of the Exchequer, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Treasury, each possessing a separate key of the box in which the pix is kept. After the usual formalities, the Lord Chancellor then cut off two strips of metal from the pix plates, one from the gold and the other from the silver, and handed them to the foreman of the jury of goldsmiths, by whom the assay was to be made. After this the pix was taken back to the Chapter-house and locked up, while the jury and Mr. Cheney, with the standard weights, proceeded to Goldsmiths' Hall, where the coins from the Mint pix box were duly assayed, by the acid test and weight.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.**—At the monthly session of the council for January the council expressed their gratification at the information that her Majesty had accorded her especial patronage to the performance, in aid of the funds of the College Hospital, of "Tobias," the new sacred drama of M. Charles Gounod. To Mr. Benedict, who, the council were informed, had made the proposal that the proceeds of this performance should be bestowed on the hospital, and who had offered the gratuitous services of himself and his Choral Society in its execution, a vote of thanks, for the interest taken by him in the charity and for his generous conduct, was passed. A communication was received from Dr. W. B. Carpenter, secretary to the trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Fund, that the trustees proposed to found scholarships, one annually of 100*l.* per annum, tenable for three years by a native of India, whilst prosecuting a course of academical study in University College, in either of the faculties of arts and laws, science, or medicine; the scholarship to be competitive by examination of candidates of one of the three universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. The trustees, contemplating with anxiety the position of natives of India left entirely to themselves in this metropolis, deem it essential to the success of the scheme that there should be an arrangement by which these scholars should be placed under the care of some gentleman who would charge himself with the supervision of them and with the due application of the funds. The trustees are Dr. Charles Holland, Sir John Bowring, LL.D., F.R.S., Dr. Robert Verity, Mr. Burnley Hume, and Mr. George Grote, D.C.L., F.R.S. Dr. Gilchrist was an original graduate of the University of London, now University College; he offered to form classes for instruction in Oriental languages, and accepted the appointment of Professor of Hindustanee. At the same session Mr. Henry J. Roby, M.A., fellow and classical lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge, was appointed Professor of Jurisprudence in the college. An application from the Lords Commissioners of the Committee of Council on Education for the loan of Mirevelt's portrait of Harvey, for the National Portrait Exhibition, projected by the Earl of Derby, was readily acceded to.

**THE CAUSE OF CHOLERA.**—The Countess of Castelnau has announced to the Academy of Sciences that the cause of cholera is a "winged leech" of microscopic size, originating in marshy ground, and she offers to produce a few specimens of it.

## Gleanings.

Never catch a falling knife: nor interfere 'twixt man and wife.—*Fun Almanack*.

When a witty English Government defaulter, after his recall, was asked, on his arrival home, if he left India on account of the state of his health, he replied, "They say there's something wrong in the chest."

An American divine preached one Sunday morning from the text, "You are the children of the devil," and in the afternoon, by a funny coincidence, from the words, "Children, obey your parents."

Servants at last seem to have turned the tables on masters and mistresses. In the *Times* supplement a housemaid, advertising for a place, announces that "Irish and Scotch families are objected to."

A whole flock of ewes in lamb, numbering 470 in all, have been completely snowed up in a field belonging to Mr. Levi Groves, on the Melcombe-hill. Eighty-seven of the sheep have died.—*Dorset Chronicle*.

**EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.**—The Archdeacon of Caermarthen has just given his annual dinner to the aged members of his congregation. On the Archdeacon's right hand sat a cheery old dame aged ninety-nine years, and on his left a hale old man ninety-two years of age. The ages of the whole party at the parsonage, twenty in number, gave an average of 84½ years.

**THE SLEEPER AWAKENED.**—A correspondent in one of the Western Isles sends the following anecdote as genuine:—"A few days ago a poor old woman, who had been very ill for some time, was pronounced by the nurse to be dead, and she immediately set out to obtain linen for grave-clothes, and, on her return, she took with her a man to wash and stretch the body of the deceased, who, upon entering the house, proceeded to the bed, and was in the act of lifting the body, when to his amazement the old wife in a gruff voice requested him to let her alone, and loudly demanded a dram."—*Inverness Courier*.

**GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.**—There is a story going about that a candidate not many weeks ago was "plucked" at an examination for a clerkship in the Board of Trade because he was unable to give the length of a small river in Ireland. I have heard also of another who, I fear, has completely destroyed his chance with the learned examiners. He found on one of his papers—"Who were Napoleon's principal generals? Where were they stationed in the year —? and where were they born?" The last query so completely overcame his self-command, that he coolly returned the paper to his examiners with the contemptuous addition of—"And who was their boot-maker?"—*London Letter*.

**A SHORT SERMON.**—On Sunday evening St. Nicholas Church, Guildford, was as usual crowded, the service being conducted by the Rev. T. G. Hatchard, the rector. All went well until the rector had laid out the divisions of a sermon, which promised to be very interesting, when three or four gaslights in the body of the church went out, and all the others commenced "bobbing." The clerk and others relighted the extinguished burners, and Mr. Hatchard proceeded with his sermon. But again almost every light went out in the body of the church, and the preacher immediately concluded his sermon, exactly nine minutes in length. There was some excitement in the church.

**A SMART BOY.**—The minister of a church near Glasgow recently delivered his usual annual sermon to the children of his congregation. Having divided his subject into five heads, the rev. gentleman proceeded at the close of each division to ask the children a "few simple questions." After quoting the text, "He careth for them as the apple of his eye," and explaining how sensitive an organ the human eye was, he concluded by asking his dear young friends what any of them would do supposing a mote or a little sand or dust went into their eyes, when up started one little fellow and answered, "I'd blow my nose, sir." The seniors in the congregation became convulsed with laughter, and it was apparent the rev. gentleman required an effort to sustain his gravity.—*Herald*.

**THE SMALL PEOPLE OF WESTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.**—From his "Original Note-book" M. Du Chailu gives the following further information of the small and peculiar tribe of natives which he met with in the mountains of Western Equatorial Africa, between 1 deg. and 2 deg. south latitude and about 12 deg. east longitude. "These little people, termed 'Obongo,' may be considered the gipsies of the region. They are of migratory habits, and change their temporary shelter under trees from one place to another. They gain their livelihood by trapping game, which they exchange with the settled villagers for food, and, like some European gipsies, if this method fails, they steal and decamp. While the inhabitants of this mountain region are lighter in colour than those of the seashore, these Obongo are still less dark. They have only short tufts of hair upon their heads, and are thus strikingly distinguished from the settled inhabitants, who wear large turrets of hair upon their heads. They have a wild, anxious, and timorous expression in their eyes, and although I gave many beads to entice some of them to remain, and was brought to them stealthily by the natives, all the men except a young adult disappeared, leaving a few women behind. It would appear that my visit alarmed them, for, although I stayed a week in the adjacent village, the Obongo were no more to be heard of. The following are the measurements I was enabled to make:—The only adult male measured 4ft. 6in., but as one of the women reached 5ft. 9in. (she being con-



sidered extraordinary tall), I have no doubt that some of the men are equally tall and some perhaps taller. The other women I measured had the following heights:—4ft. 8in., 4ft. 7½in., 4ft. 5in., and the smallest 4ft., 4½in. I thought, after looking at the whole group of the adult women, that their average height was from 4ft. 5in. to 4ft. 6in. The smallest women had the largest head—viz., 1ft. 10 1-5in. in circumference; the smallest was 1ft. 9in. round."

SCOTCH PSALMODY.—We might say, and say truly, that we know a church—free church, too—out of which, if report speaks truly, nearly a whole congregation has disappeared, owing to the circumstance that the minister almost invariably chooses psalms, or portions of psalms, which the people cannot sing. Not long ago in this congregation—a congregation not a hundred miles from Dunse—a father who had just got his child baptized was invited by the minister to join the congregation in singing the 8th verse of the 109th Psalm—

Few be his days, and in his room  
His charge another take,  
His children let be fatherless,  
His wife a widow make.  
His children let be vagabonds,  
And beg continually;  
And from their places desolate,  
Seek bread for their supply.

A minister of this description must be, in the eyes of Professor Gibson, a perfect model.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

STORIES OF LAMB.—A stamp distributor in the company of Charles Lamb expressed his belief that Milton was "a very clever man," whereupon Lamb, half dozing till then before the fire—he had dined, not without wine, it is true—jumped up, lighted a bed-candle, and calling out, "Let me have a look at that gentleman's phrenological development," walked round the unfortunate man, amidst Wordsworth's shocked exclamations of "Charles! my dear Charles!" and even, when forced into the next room, continued to sing audibly,

Diddle diddle dumpling, my son John  
Went to bed with his breeches on.

Quite in the same way is his humorous treatment of the poet whose friend had submitted some newly-published verses to his inspection. He was to meet the gentleman at dinner, and the poems were shown to Lamb a little before the author's arrival. When he came, he proved to be empty and conceited. During dinner Lamb fell into the delightful drollery of saying, now and again, "That reminds me of some verses I wrote when I was very young," and then quoted a line or two, which he recollected, from the gentleman's book, to the latter's amazement and indignation. Lamb, immensely diverted, capped it all by introducing the first lines of "Paradise Lost," "Of man's first disobedience," as also written by himself, which actually brought the gentleman on his feet, bursting with rage. He said he had sat by and allowed his own "little verses" to be taken without protest, but he could not endure to see Milton pillaged.

#### BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, Jan. 17.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ..	£26,834,000	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,634,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	12,184,000
			£26,834,000

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£9,890,976
Reserve .....	8,503,696	Other Securities ..	19,999,599
Public Deposits ..	3,270,425	Notes .....	5,427,750
Other Deposits ..	14,885,209	Gold & Silver Coin	847,834
Seven Day and other			
Bills .....	434,750		
	£36,146,159		£36,146,159

an. 18, 1866.

W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

#### Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

##### BIRTHS.

JAMES.—January 17, at Greenfield, Llanelli, the wife of the Rev. John James, minister of Park Congregational Church, of a son.

DALE.—January 19, the wife of the Rev. R. W. Dale, M.A., of Birmingham, of a daughter.

##### MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL—FONTAINE.—January 13, at the Church of All Saints, St. John's Wood, by the Rev. H. Maddock, incumbent, the Rev. Dr. Campbell, editor of the *British Standard*, to Mrs. Fontaine, of Manor House, St. John's Wood.

WINE—BISHOP.—January 15, at the Baptist chapel, Wellington, by the Rev. G. W. Humphreys, B.A., Henry Charles Wine, Esq., of Bristol, to Jane, fourth daughter of Mr. W. Bishop, of Wellington.

HARRISON—BAILEY.—January 18, at the Independent chapel, Harrogate, by the Rev. J. H. Gavin, Benjamin, second son of Mr. Benjamin Harrison, Midgley House, near Otley, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Benjamin Bailey, of Fawcett.

MATTHEW—DAPLYN.—January 16, at the Independent Chapel, Little Walsingham, by the Rev. C. J. Switzer, William Baines, of Blakeney, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Matthew Daplyn, of Huddersfield.

DAWSON—HOLLINRAKE.—January 16, at Hallfield Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. Makepeace, Mr. William Dawson, of Manningham, to Miss Hollinrake, of Horton.

DEY—STANSFIELD.—January 16, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Lothersdale, Mr. Henry Lister Dey, Keighley, to Elizabeth, relict of William Stansfield, Esq., of West Mount, Lothersdale.

TUFT—ROTHWELL.—January 17, at the Congregational chapel, Castle Croft, Bury, by the Rev. W. Roseman, Mr. Matthew Tuer, of Farnworth, near Bolton, son of the late William Tuer, Esq., of Bury, to Mary Lydia, daughter of Job Rothwell, Esq., of Bury.

FILDES—MACKIE.—January 17, at Upper Brook-street

Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. Dr. Beard, John Joseph, younger son of John Fildes, Esq., M.P., of Woodlands, Manchester, to Elizabeth Gladstone, eldest daughter of Mr. MacKie, Esq., J.P., of Ivy House, Manchester, and of Auchincloss, N.B. No cards.

BUCKLEY—COONLEY.—January 20, at Charlestown Independent Chapel, by the Rev. E. G. Barnes, minister, Mr. J. Buckley, to Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Coonley, both of Charlestown. This being the first marriage solemnized in the above place of worship, a handsome copy of the Holy Scriptures was presented by the minister to the bride and bridegroom.

#### DEATHS.

FISHER.—January 11, Harriet, wife of Frederick Charles Fisher, of Moorgate-street, and George-street, Camberwell.

YOUNGMAN.—January 11, in the steamship London, on her voyage to Melbourne, Edward Youngman, Esq., aged forty-four, greatly beloved and respected by a numerous circle of friends.

GATLEY.—January 13, the Rev. Edward Gale, of Marine Cottage, Knottingley, aged seventy years.

FISHER.—January 16, at his residence, Englefield-road, De Beauvoir Town, Rev. F. W. Fisher, minister of Hoxton Academy Chapel, aged thirty-eight.

WAUGH.—January 18, at his residence at Hornsey, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, Mr. William Waugh, of 48, Eastcheap, and Old Corn Exchange, eldest surviving son of the late R. v. Alexander Waugh, D.D.

SHEDLOCK.—January 18, at Littlehampton, the beloved wife of the Rev. John Shedlock, M.A., aged fifty-one.

HICKMAN.—January 19, at Beccles, the Rev. Charles Hickman, aged sixty-six.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—These Pills are better for strengthening a debilitated constitution than any other medicine in the world. Persons of a nervous habit of body, and all who are suffering from weak digestive organs, or whose health has become deranged by bilious affections, disordered stomach or liver, complaints should lose no time in giving these admirable Pills a fair trial. Coughs, colds, asthma, or shortness of breath, are also within the range of the curative powers of this remarkable medicine. The cures effected by these Pills are not superficial nor temporary, but complete and permanent. They are as mild as they are efficacious, and may be given with confidence to delicate females and young children.

#### Markets.

##### CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Jan. 22.

There is no change to note to-day in the trade for English wheat, the supply being small, and condition bad; it met a slow sale, at the prices of last Monday. Foreign wheat is without alteration in value; but there is a slightly improved demand to-day. Barley is much the same since Monday last, both in value and demand. Beans and peas unaltered. The arrivals of foreign oats during the past week were small, nevertheless the trade is without animation, and our dealers buy very sparingly of parcels in granary, at about the currency of this day's night. Our market is still bare of ship samples owing to adverse winds.

##### CURRENT PRICES.

WHEAT—	Per Qr.	Per Qr.	PEAS—	Per Qr.	Per Qr.
Essex and Kent,	s. d.	s. d.	Grey .. .. .	35 to 39	37 to 40
red, old ..	41 to 50		Maple .. .. .	37 to 40	
Ditto new ..	36 to 45		White .. .. .	39 to 42	
White, old ..	62 to 58		Boilers .. .. .	40 to 42	
new .. .. .	42 to 50		Foreign, white ..	36 to 42	
Foreign red ..	42 to 48				
white .. .. .	48 to 58				
BARLEY—			RYE .. .. .	26 to 28	
English malting ..	33 to 37				
Chevalier .. .. .	33 to 40		OATS—		
Distilling .. .. .	29 to 33		English feed ..	20 to 25	
Foreign .. .. .	21 to 25		potatoes .. ..	25 to 29	
MALT—			Scotch feed ..	22 to 26	
Pale .. .. .	54 to 67		potatoes .. ..	25 to 29	
Chevalier .. .. .	64 to 68		Irish black ..	19 to 24	
Brown .. .. .	48 to 53		white .. .. .	20 to 25	
BEANS—			Foreign feed ..	21 to 26	
_ticks .. .. .	39 to 42		LOUR—		
Harrow .. .. .	43 to 45		Town made ..	43 to 46	
Small .. .. .	44 to 50		Country Marks ..	32 to 37	
Egyptian .. .. .	38 to 42		Norfolk & Suffolk	32 to 34	

BREAD.—LONDON, Monday, Jan. 22.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d.; household ditto, 6½d. to 7d.

##### METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Jan. 22.—The total imports of foreign stock into London, last week, amounted to 8,928 head. In the corresponding week in 1865 we received 6,695; in 1864, 1,722; in 1863, 3,696; in 1862, 797; and in 1861, 598 head. The supply of foreign stock in our market to-day was only moderate. Amongst it, were 360 Spanish and Portuguese beasts, and 200 shorn sheep from Holland. The quality, generally, was very middling, and sales progressed slowly, at depressed currencies. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts, as well as from Scotland, was seasonably good. The quality of the English beasts exhibited a decided improvement compared with several previous weeks. The Scotch beasts were remarkably prime. The official notice to the effect that all beasts purchased in this market must in future be slaughtered within four miles of the centre of London, had a depressing influence upon the trade, which ruled heavy, at a decline in the quotations of from 2d. to 4d. per 8lbs. A very few superior Scots and crosses sold at 4s. 10d., but the general top figure was 9s. 8d. per 8lbs. The Lincolnshire graziers are still sending forward half-fat animals. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received 1,800 Scots, crosses, &c.; from other parts of England, 1,200 shorthorns, Devons, Herefords, &c.; from Scotland, 1800 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland 200 oxen and heifers. Although the total supply of sheep in the pens was limited, the sale for all breeds was heavy, and the quotations gave way from 2d. to 4d. per 8lbs. The best Downs and half-breeds realised 6s. 2d. to 6s. 6d. per 8lbs. The few calves on offer sold readily, on higher terms, viz., from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. per 8lbs. Pigs, the supply of which was moderate, were a dull inquiry, at drooping prices.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

Inf. coarse beasts	3 to 3 0	Prime Southdown	6 to 6 6
Second quality	3 8 to 4 0	Lamb .. .. .	4 to 4 10
Prime large oxen	4 2 to 4 6	Lge. coarse calves	4 6 to 5 2
Prime Scots, &c.	4 6 to 4 8	Prime small ..	5 4 to 5 8
Coarse inf. sheep	3 10 to 4 6	Large hogs ..	3 10 to 4 4
Second quality	4 8 to 5 4	Neatskin, porkers	4 6 to 4 10
Pr. coarse woolled	5 6 to 6 0		

Suckling calves, 19s. to 21s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 27s. to 30s. each.

##### NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Jan. 22.

The fresh supplies of meat on sale at these markets are large. The trade is dull, on easier terms.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior beef	2 8 to 3 2	Small pork	4 4 to 4 10
Middling ditto	3 4 to 3 8	Inf. mutton	3 4 to 3 8
Prime large do.	3 6 to 4 0	Middling ditto	3 10 to 4 4
Do. small do.	4 2 to 4 4	Prime ditto	4 6 to 4 8
Large pork	3 6 to 4 2	Veal .. .. .	4 4 to 5 4

##### COVENT GARDEN MARKET.—LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 20.

Favourable weather having returned, winter greens are still tolerably well supplied. Of good apples, both foreign and homegrown, there continues to be a scarcity. Peas, too, are by no means abundant: the latter consist chiefly of Winter Nells, Ne plus Meuris, and Bourre Rances. Grapes and pineapples are sufficient for the demand. Flowers chiefly consist of poinsettia pulcherrima, orchids, heaths, Chinese primulas, camellias, and roses.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Jan. 22.—These markets are well supplied with potatoes. Generally speaking the trade is dull, and prices are somewhat easier. The supplies are almost entirely confined to home grown produce. There was no import into London last week. Yorkshire Regents, 60s. to 80s.; Flukes, 80s. to 100s.; Stocks, 40s. to 60s.; Scotch Regents, 40s. to 70s.; Kent and Essex Regents, 60s. to 80s. per ton.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Jan. 22.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,070 firkins butter and 4,345 hales bacon, and from foreign ports 19,922 casks, &c., butter, and 184 hales bacon. The extreme mildness of the weather causes the demand for Irish butter to be very limited, and almost confined to retail parcels, at late rates. Foreign meat a good sale; best Dutch advanced to 13s. The bacon market ruled quiet, and but a moderate business was transacted during the past week.

WOOL, Monday, Jan. 22.—Since our last report there has been rather an improved feeling in the demand for most kinds of home-grown wool, chiefly for home use, at last week's quotations. The supply on offer is very moderate, and the number of foreign buyers coming forward is limited.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET, Monday, Jan. 22.—No business of importance has been transacted during the past week; prices, however, are fully maintained in spite of the present limited trade. The very few fine and good samples on hand, and the strong probability of a demand arising from the continent, tend to impress upon holders, the necessity of using extreme caution in parting with stock, and consequently no inclination is manifested to lower prices. Our last accounts from the Bavarian and Belgian markets speak of trade as firm, with scarcely any fine samples on offer. In New York an improved demand exists for the best classes of American hops, and English are in better request. Mid and East Kents, 100s., 117s., 190s.; Farnham and Country, 100s., 120s., 160s.; Weald of Kents, 80s., 115s., 130s.; Sussex, 70s., 100s., 112s.; Yearlings, 95s., 120s., 135s.

SEED, Monday, Jan. 22.—The seed market has been quiet during the past week, with less amount of business passing. Red cloverseed is rather lower in value, some speculators' parcels having been pressed upon the market. Quotations from the Continental markets are without change. The supply of English-grown seed does not improve, and the samples with few exceptions are of poor quality, values ranging from 6s. to 8s. White cloverseed is without alteration, but is held more firmly. Trefoils do not yet meet any demand, but holders do not press sales.

TALLOW.—LONDON, Monday, Jan. 22.—The tallow trade is steady to-day, and prices are rather on the advance. F.Y.C. is quoted at 47s. 9d. per cwt. on the spot. Town tallow is selling at 46s. 5d. per cwt. net cash. Rough fat 2s. 5d. per 5lbs.

OIL, Monday, Jan. 22.—Lime oil moves off slowly, at 36s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. Rape is in limited request, and foreign refined qualities are selling at 56s. 5d. per cwt. Other oils are in but moderate request, at about stationary prices. Turpentine is quiet, at 46s. per cwt. on the spot for French spirits. American refined petroleum is quoted at 2s. 11d. per gallon—indicating a dull market.

COALS, Monday, Jan. 22.—Market heavy, 1s. reduction on last day's sale. Huttons, 19s.; Tees, 18s. 6d.; Furze, 16s. 3d.; Kilmoe, 17s. 6d.; Harton, 16s. 3d.; Middles, 17s. 6d.; Hartley's, 15s. 9d.; South Durham, 17s. 9d.; Hartlepool, 18s. 6d.; Wylam, 18s.; Norton's Anthracite, 24s. Fresh ships, 38; left, 11; at sea, 100.

#### Advertisements.

##### PEACHEY'S PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

CARRIAGE FREE.

Arrangements for Three Years' Purchase and Hire allowed, or for any Period, on Convenient Terms.

##### PEACHEY'S

CITY OF LONDON MANUFACTORY

AND EXTENSIVE SHOW-ROOMS,

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An extensive assortment of PIANOFORTES, WAITERED. New and Second-hand. Every Description and Price.

HARMONIUMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

\* New Grand Pianofortes for HIRE, for Concerts, Lectures, &c.



##### TEETH WITHOUT PAIN

AND

WITHOUT SPRINGS.

OSTEO EIDON FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Equal to Nature.

A Single Tooth, from Five Shillings.

Complete Sets—Four, Seven, Ten, and Fifteen Guineas.

##### MESSRS. GABRIEL,

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS,

LONDON:

27, HARLEY-STREET, CAVENTISH-SQUARE, W.

CITY ESTABLISHMENT:

64 (late 36), LUDGATE-HILL.

(Four Doors from the Railway Bridge.)

134, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL; and

65, NEW-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

Messrs. GABRIEL guarantee every case they undertake.

Gabriel's "Treatise on the Teeth," gratis.

##### ANOTHER CURE OF COUGH BY DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

"S. Wilson, terrace, St. Leonards-street, Bromley, E.—I can myself testify that they have relieved me of a most severe cough, so bad that I was unable to lie down, and I shall do my best to recommend them."

"WM. NICHOLAS."

They give instant relief to asthma, consumption, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the breath, throat, and lungs.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box. Sold by all druggists.



**HARPER TWELVETREES' (Limited).**

The following Proprietary Domestic Articles are commended to the attention of Landladies, Families, Managers of Public Institutions, and others:—

**HARPER TWELVETREES' SAPONINE** for Washing. In 1d., 4d., and 1s. packets. A single trial is solicited.

**HARPER TWELVETREES' LAUNDRY BALL BLUE** and **INDIGO THUMB BLUE**.

**HARPER TWELVETREES' RICE STARCH** and **SATIN GLASS POWDER STARCH**.

**HARPER TWELVETREES' SCENTED TOILET SOAPS** in 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d. tablets.

**HARPER TWELVETREES' YEASTINE** for bread and pastry, in 1d. packets and 6d. and 1s. canisters.

**HARPER TWELVETREES' IMPERIAL BLACK LEAD** in BLOCKS; **PENCIL LEAD** in POWDER; and **SERVANTS' FRIEND**, in 1d., 2d., and 4d. packets.

**HARPER TWELVETREES' GOVERNMENT BLACKING**. In 1d. and 1s. packets, and in 6d. and 1s. bottles.

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**HARPER TWELVETREES' WASHING MACHINE**, 50s., 60s., 70s., and very superior ditto, recently patented, 5l. 5s.

**HARPER TWELVETREES' CLOTHES WRINGING MACHINE**, 12s. 6d., 20s., 30s., 40s., 60s., 80s., 120s.

**HARPER TWELVETREES' MANGLE**, 30s., 45s., 60s., 70s.

Grocers, Druggists, Ironmongers, and Country Shopkeepers should send for complete Trade Lists to the Manufactory, Bromley-by-Bow, London; or, to the City-Show Room, 81, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

\* Intending Purchasers in remote Country Districts who experience difficulty in obtaining any of the above goods, should apply to the Works for the address of the nearest Tradesman who keeps the goods in stock.

**SPECIAL NOTICE FOR JANUARY.**

**HARPER TWELVETREES' (Limited).**  
Capital 300,000l., in 20,000 shares of 10l. each.  
First issue of 10,000 shares.

Several investors having expressed their intention of becoming members of the above company if their application could be received after the first week in January, the directors have decided on keeping the SHARE LIST OPEN until the 31st inst.

Guaranteed minimum dividend 10 per cent. per annum.  
Early application for shares or for prospectuses may be made to either of the undersigned, at the Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.

**HARPER TWELVETREES**, Managing Director.  
**THOMAS WILSHIRE**, Secretary.

**WHOLESALE HOME-MADE BREAD.**  
**HARPER TWELVETREES'**  
**"YEASTINE."**

Doubly purified and concentrated, is superior to Brewers' Yeast for making Light and Sweet Bread, and is always ready and SUITABLE TO ACT. It also makes delicious Pastry, Pie-crusts, Short-bread, Tea-cakes, and Pancakes. Manufactured only by **HARPER TWELVETREES' (Limited)**, Bromley-by-Bow, London; and sold by grocers, druggists, and confectioners.

**HARPER TWELVETREES'**  
**"SAPONINE"**

Is used extensively by Landladies and Families who object to the use of caustic soda, alkalis, or ordinary washing-powders; and unites in itself the free washing properties of the finest yellow soap with the strong cleansing power of mottled. NO SOAP, SODA, nor any other article is needed.

Sold in Packets at 1d., 4d., and 1s., by grocers, druggists, and country shopkeepers; and Wholesale by **HARPER TWELVETREES' (Limited)**, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.

**THE ROYAL OSBORNE**  
**(PATENT)**  
**MIXTURE OF TEAS,**

6lbs. Sent to any part of England carriage free.  
Agents wanted in all Towns where there are none appointed  
**FRANKS, SON and CO.**, 40, Queen-street, Cannon-street West.

**FRY'S** **HOMOEOPATHIC**  
**PEARL**  
**ICELAND MOSS** **COCOA.**  
**ROCK**

**FRY'S SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.**  
**FRY'S CHOCOLATE** for EATING, in Sticks and Drops.

The superior quality of J. S. Fry and Sons' Articles has been attested by uniform public approbation for upwards of a century. J. S. FRY and SONS, Bristol and London, are the ONLY English House in the trade to whom a Prize Medal was awarded 1862.

**STARCH MANUFACTURERS**  
**TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.**  
**GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,**  
Used in the Royal Laundry  
AND AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDAL, 1892.

**CANDLES.—THE NEW CANDLE.—**  
Self-lighting. No Holder, Paper, or Scraping required.  
**PATENTED**

FIELD'S Improved Patent Hard, Sootless Chamber Candle is SELF-LIGHTING; Clean, Safe, and Economical, burning to the end. Sold Every-where by Grocers and Oilmen; Wholesale and for Export, at the Works,

**J. C. & J. FIELD'S,**  
**UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH.**

Also,  
Field's celebrated United Service Soap Tablets, and Patent Paraffine Candles, as supplied to  
**HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.**

**SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'**  
**WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE**

This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs  
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

Is prepared solely by **LEA and PERRINS**.  
The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that **LEA and PERRINS'** Name are Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

**ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.**

\* Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CHURCH and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

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**WILL O' THE WISP**, or **DRAWING-ROOM LIGHTNING**, Fifty Flashing for Seven Stamps. Improved **SERPENTS' EGGS**, Five for Thirteen Stamps. "Truly marvellous."—Times. Stereoscopes, Slides, and Cartes in endless variety. Portraits taken daily.—Frederic Jones, 146, Oxford-street, W.

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WINE, the most palatable and wholesome Bitter in existence; an efficient Tonic, an unequalled stomachic, and a gentle stimulant. Sold by Grocers, Italian Warehousemen, Wine Merchants, Confectioners, and others, at 80s. a dozen. Manufactured by **WATERS and WILLIAMS**, 2, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London. Wholesale Agents, E. Lewis and Co., Worcester.

**ROSSETTER'S HAIR RESTORER**

Is not a Dye; contains no Oil.  
Will restore Grey Hair to its original colour.  
Removes Dandruff and all other Impurities from the Head.  
Prevents the Hair from falling off.  
Promotes the growth and strength of the Hair, giving it the lustre and health of Youth.  
Does not injure or soil Ladies' Bonnets or Dress.  
And is the best and cheapest Restorative ever used.  
Full directions on every Bottle. Price 3s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, &c., and Wholesale by F. Newbery and Sons, 45, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

**DEBILITY, NERVOUSNESS,**

**DYSPEPSIA**, &c., rapidly cured by the Restorative and Invigorating **Dragees de Gellis et Conté**, restoring all natural secretions to Healthful Action; for Females, and persons of weak constitution, superior to any other preparation of Iron. Approved by the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine. Price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per Box; or, free by Post, 2s. 9d. or 4s. 10d. Write for Treatise by Post. Sold by all Chemists.

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**A BREADSTUFF** from **MAIZE** and **WHEAT**.—Delicious, nutritious, and healthy, in the following modes of Cooking, viz.:—Tea, Griddle, Cream Sponge, Pound, Fruit and Pan Cakes; Boiled, Baked, Hasty Army and Navy Puddings; Apple and Oyster Fritters; Blanc Mange, Gravies, Gruels, Soups, &c.

Sold by all Grocers, &c.; and wholesale by G. Harker and Co., Upper Thames-street, London.

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AND CURES  
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And all Pulmonary complaints, rapidly and effectually.

Surprises everyone!  
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Successful Treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Chest, Chronic Cough, General Debility, Loss of Appetite, &c., by the Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime, Soda, and Iron, and by the Pills of Hypophosphite of Quinine and of Manganese, prepared by H. H. Swann, of Paris. Price 4s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale and Retail Agents, **DINNEFORD and Co.**, Chemists, 172, Bond-street, London.

**SOFT, DELICATE, AND WHITE SKINS.**

WITH A DELIGHTFUL AND LASTING FRAGRANCE.

BY USING

**The Celebrated United Service Soap Tablets,**

4d. and 6d. each. Manufactured by

**J. C. & J. FIELD, UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH.**

Order of your Chemist, Grocer, or Chandler.

**RUPTURES.**

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

**WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT**  
**LEVER TRUSS**, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette*.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—**William Ferguson, Esq.**, F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; **C. G. Guthrie, Esq.**, Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; **W. Bowman, Esq.**, F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; **T. Callaway, Esq.**, Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; **W. Coulson, Esq.**, F.R.S., Surgeon to the Marlborough Hospital; **T. Blizard Ourling, Esq.**, F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; **W. J. Fisher, Esq.**, Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; **Aston Key, Esq.**, Surgeon to Prince Albert; **Robert Liston, Esq.**, F.R.S.; **James Luke, Esq.**, Surgeon to the London Truss Society; **Erasmus Wilson, Esq.**, F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer,

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Price of a Single Truss, 18s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.

Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage 1s. 8d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

**NEW PATENT**

**ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.**

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of **WEAKNESS**, and swelling of the **LEGS**, **VARICOSE VEINS**, **SPRAINS**, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking.

Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

**John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.**

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